The Weekly Whig
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

POETRY.

From the Washington Chronicle.
"Let us Have Peace."

BY REV. A. A. E. TAYLOR.

Let us have peace! No more of strife
Our stricken hearts may e'er endure;
No wrangling words, nor rumors rife,
Nor passions roused to wrath impure;
No wasteful hemorrhage of life,
With ills and griefs time cannot cure;
LET US HAVE PEACE!

No more let fierce red-handed War,
With torch and terror homes invade;
Nor Sorrow, showing wound and scar,
Lament the ball or flashing blade;
Nor Love, 'mid carnage near and far,
Stand weeping while Hate's price is paid;
LET US HAVE PEACE!

Enough the voice of brother's blood
From Christian ground to Heaven has cried,
Enough in conflict's purple flood
Columbia's guilty skirts are dyed;
Enough has Anger's hateful brood
The hopes of freedom crucified;
LET US HAVE PEACE!

Our flag, its crimsoned stripes complete,
Shall bid its golden stars shine forth;
Its sky outspread God's sky to meet,
Entreating peace of Heaven for Earth,
White out, its gentle folds to greet,
Shall crowd defenders South and North;
LET US HAVE PEACE!

Great God! Thou sole omniscient Guide,
Our steps confirm in wisdom's way;
Bid Rage its huge proportions hide,
Perpetuate the nation's day;
So still fierce Contention's swelling pride,
And grant a blessing when we pray
LET US HAVE PEACE!

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

TRIFLES.

Ancestral halls—drafts on our forefathers.

Water fowl—Bilge water.

Motto for champaign-drinkers—"Mum's the word."

It would be well for loquacious persons to keep their word.

The objection to fly poison is, that for every fly killed a hundred come to the funeral.

The demi-monde is the worse half of the world.

Does training up a child have an elevating tendency?

Hackneyed subjects—the extortions of New York Jehus.

A butt that always gets the better of his companions ultimately—a butt of wine.

A suit of clothes—paying court to a fashionable woman.

A starving man's visions—pro-visions.

He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessaries.

Thomas Hood died composing, and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to *urn a lively Hood.*

"I will not strike thee, bad man," said a Quaker, one day, "but I will let this billet of wood fall on thee;" and at that precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of the walking-stick that the Quaker was known to carry.

A stalwart pedagogue was discovered cruelly belaboring a young lad with a heavy ferule, and the visitor entreated him to desist and explain the object of his severe whipping. "Well, I'm only teaching the young idea how to shoot." "Oh! indeed. Some defect about the weapon?" "Yes, I should think there was. He's obstinate, rusty, and inclined to kick, and this is the only way to make him serviceable." "Yes, yes, I see; beg pardon for my dullness. You teach the ideas how to shoot on the *breech*-loading principle."

As a weary traveler was wending his way through the far west region of the country, he discovered a young maiden seated in front of the door of a small log house. He rode up in front of the cabin and asked the girl for a drink of water. He drank it, and she being the first woman he had seen for several days, offered her a dime for a kiss. The young maiden accepted the offer and received both the kiss and dime. The traveler was about to resume his journey, but the girl, never before having seen a dime, asked:

"What am I to do with the dime?"

"You may use it just as you wish," he replied, "it's yours."

"If that is the case," said she, "I'll give the dime and take another kiss."

The Mississippi and Missouri River Air-Line R. R. Letting.

From the Canton (Mo.) Press.

The contract for grading the M. & M. R. A.-L. Railroad, from the Quincy railroad bridge to Memphis, was let on Saturday last, the successful bidders being Andrew Fream & Co. The terms include grade, ties, culverts and bridges, with the exception of two bridges across the Wyaconda. Contract price $275,000 in bonds, to be issued on city and county subscription. Arrangements have also been made with the same parties, to extend the grade to the North Missouri Railroad, in Schuyler county, on reasonable terms, although the details of the contract have not been made public.

The contractors are thorough-going and responsible men, and will enter upon the work with a spirit and energy that gives assurance of an early completion of the work.

The corps of engineers, consisting of Jos. S. Smith, chief engineer, Wm. Hatch, assistant, R. A. Grant, leveler, and a full company of rodmen, chainman, &c., is now fully organized, and will commence locating the road and establishing the grade on Monday next.

Mr. Fream is now engaged in shipping first class machinery to the line, and will be ready to commence operations as soon as the engineers have the work in readiness.

ON the 11th of April, 1865—immediately after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House—the New York *World*, speaking of Gen. Grant in the light of his exploits, and not as a candidate for the Presidency,

THE LESSON OF VERMONT.

If the Copperhead Democracy are not utterly blinded and besotted by their zeal in the effort to restore the rebels to power, they cannot fail now to foresee the fate which awaits them in November next. Vermont, the first State to vote since the Presidential nominations, has spoken with an emphasis which leaves no doubt of the drift of public sentiment in the North. A Republican victory was to have been expected there, but the Democrats had zealously canvassed the State, and neither they nor the Republicans anticipated so overwhelming a result. Thirty thousand majority for the Republican State ticket in Vermont, in September, means thirty-five thousand in the same State for Grant and Colfax, in November.

The following figures present the votes and majorities of the State for the past ten years:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1858	29,460	13,538	16,992
1859	31,367	14,449	16,868
1860	34,269	11,899	22,243
1861	33,155	8,012	24,243
1862	30,032	3,724	26,308
1863	27,612	11,962	17,651
1864	31,260	12,283	18,977
1865	27,586	8,857	18,729
1866	34,117	11,292	22,825
1867	33,694	11,610	20,106

From these statistics it will be seen that the majority at the recent election is several thousand greater than at any previous election, and about twelve thousand greater than the average. Democratic organs may strive, in their desperation, to belittle this result, but in the face of the unexampled aggregate vote, showing that they succeeded in getting out their full strength, and their ante-election predictions of large Democratic gains, such pretenses only betray their own weakness and utter want of candor.

Maine gives her verdict on Monday, the 14th inst., and although the Democracy have professed to regard that State as debatable ground, and have consequently made almost superhuman efforts to call out their full strength, there is scarcely room for doubt that her eleven thousand majority for the Republican State ticket of one year ago, will be doubled, if not trebled.

These are but the preliminary skirmishing of the great battle to be fought in November; but, as when the out-posts of the enemy have been driven in with loss and scarcely a show of resistance, the victory is already more than half won, so victory is already preparing to perch on the Republican banner. The omens are auspicious, and none who are not blinded by prejudice can fail to foresee the result.

We have encouraging intelligence of the political prospect in the Southern States, in reference to which there has recently been considerable solicitude. Gentlemen well acquainted with the condition of affairs there assure us that every Southern State which has already reconstructed, with perhaps a single exception, is certain of giving its vote for Grant and Colfax. The victory in Vermont and that to come in Maine, a week hence, followed, as they will be, by others of the same character in October, will inspire the suffering Union men of the South with new hope, while they will carry consternation and alarm into the ranks of the rebels and their Copperhead allies. Altogether, we believe there is reason to anticipate in November a victory as complete as that which was achieved at the polls in November, 1864, or in the field when Lee surrendered in April, 1865, to the Republican candidate for President of to-day, and the "Confederacy" went into eternal "eclipse."

MR. GEO. H. PENDLETON, in compliance with the frantic appeals from the Democracy of this State to "come over and help" them, it is announced, has consented to "withdraw" the "withdrawal" of two of his appointments in this State, and will now speak at Centralia and Springfield, according to previous announcement. The announcement of his withdrawal, made public immediately on the heels of the Vermont election, was in the following terms:

"CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1868.
"To Hon. John A. McClernand:
"Just arrived at home. *The condition of our canvass in Ohio*, requires me to withdraw all my appointments in Illinois.
GEO. H. PENDLETON."

This "signal of distress," held up from Ohio, was answered by one equally alarming by the Democratic Central Committee of Illinois, and accordingly Mr. Pendleton, the greenback candidate for President who was compelled to give way to one more acceptable to the "bloated bondholders," concluded to divide his time between the two States. We are glad to see that Mr. Pendleton appreciates the exigent condition of his friends, both in Ohio and Illinois, but his labors are vain. The people have already willed the election of Grant and Colfax, and his appeals to them to support the man who circumvented his own nomination at New York, however generous in themselves, will only serve to expose more clearly the certainty of impending Copperhead defeat.

A DEMOCRATIC exchange, seeking

The Quincy Whig.

BAILHACHE & PHILLIPS. QUINCY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868. VOL. XXXI.---NO. 24.

GEN. SINGLETON AS A DEMOCRAT.

If there is anything Gen. J. W. Singleton prides himself upon (next to the superior quality of his "Bourbon" and the spirit and speed of his horses), it is the unimpeachable character of his Democracy. In fact, while a large proportion of his party were being "abolitionized" by giving a "*quasi*" approval to the war, Gen. Singleton stood forth as the champion of pure Democracy in Illinois, and, on his "broad, Atlantean shoulders," almost "solitary and alone," supported the honor, dignity and virtue of his party. Determined not to bow the knee to the "Baal" of Abolitionism—to do nothing which would interrupt the harmony of his relations with such pure and distinguished representatives of Democracy as Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, Clement C. Clay and their associates—he denounced the war for the Union, from the start, as "unconstitutional" and waged in violation of the rights of the States. This induced him to declare, as he did, with the approbation of the Peace Democracy assembled at Springfield, Illinois on the 17th of June, 1863, in the language of the notorious 23d resolution that—

That WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE FURTHER OFFENSIVE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, AS TENDING TO SUBVERT THE CONSTITUTION AND THE GOVERNMENT, *and entail on this nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy, &c.*

That his attempt to preserve the respect and friendship of Southern Democrats was successful, is proved by the evidence of his own organ, which boasts (and no doubt with truth) that he had the "confidence of Jeff. Davis."

But this is not the only mode in which Gen. Singleton has endeavored to vindicate the peculiar purity of his Democracy. After the row had ended in the packed Democratic Convention of Adams county, through which his drilled followers succeeded in forcing instructions in favor of his nomination for Congress, he made a speech to the discordant assemblage in which he claimed that for a long period, he had been a consistent Democrat. We have already given from the record of the Cincinnati Peace Convention of October 18th, 1864, some extracts showing what the character of that Democracy was. One of the resolutions proposed, almost at the outset of that Convention, by Gen. Singleton and adopted by the Convention, was as follows:

Resolved, That *we approve and endorse the action and resolutions of the Democracy of Franklin county, New York*, on the 11th of October, 1861, as published in the Franklin *Gazette* of the 18th inst., and *pledge to said Democracy our hearty co-operation.*

Now what was the character of the resolutions adopted by the Franklin county convention, which are here so emphatically endorsed? One of those resolutions—probably drafted by Gen. Singleton himself—is in the following language:

That the action of the Chicago Convention, of 1864, in thus throwing out and refusing to pass, or even respectfully to consider, one of the resolutions drawn by Thomas Jefferson, in 1798, defining the rights of the States and their relations to the General Government, which resolution, ever since its adoption by the Kentucky Legislature, in the first great struggle under the Constitution for the maintenance of State Rights and Constitutional freedom, has been recognized as a fundamental and essential article in the Democratic creed, and was so declared by the Democratic National Convention of 1856 and 1860, *was a conspicuous and deliberate act of faithlessness to Democratic principles, deserving of the severest condemnation*, and that IT PLACES SAID CONVENTION OUT OF THE PALE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY and *absolves every State Rights, Jeffersonian Democrat,—and there are no others entitled to the name of Democrat,*—from all obligations to treat an organization which has thus *committed political suicide*, by a repudiation of the great principles which have constituted its true political life, no longer possessing any claims whatsoever to his allegiance or support.

Observe the complacency with which Gen. Singleton and his friends then sat in judgment upon the proceedings of the Chicago Convention of 1864, and pronounced its platform and the nomination of George B. McClellan "a conspicuous and deliberate act of faithlessness to Democratic principles, deserving of the severest condemnation," and the charming serenity with which he proceeded to "place said convention out of the pale of true Democracy, and absolve every States-Rights, Jeffersonian Democrat" from all obligation to give to it his "allegiance or support." In the face of such evidence, what member of his party who supported Geo. B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton in 1864, will now dare to call the consistency of Gen. Singleton's Democracy in question?

But this is not the only testimony proving the superior genuineness of Gen. Singleton's Democracy. The last resolution of the Franklin county series is as follows:

The Democratic party, as a political organization, *having been virtually dissolved by the action of the Chicago Convention* and a new party formed, composed of the personal adherents of Gen. McClellan, which his inevitable defeat at the approaching election will put out of existence; and believing that the true States Rights Democracy, *so shamefully betrayed at Chicago*, will reorganize after the Presidential election and resume the work to which it only is competent, of restoring our institutions to their constitutional basis, we deem it expedient to anticipate such movement by the formation of a County Corresponding Committee, with the usual powers, and recommend the

fully betrayed" and virtually dissolved by the Chicago Convention"—how can we account for these facts, except upon the ground that the Democratic party has been "reconstructed" and reorganized on the basis of "States Rights" as he then demanded, and that the masses of the party had come to his position? To account for his position on any other principle, would be to accuse him of inconsistency and faithlessness to Democratic principle, which we dare not do. This alone can account for the fact that a man who so entirely "had the confidence of Jeff. Davis," is now found laboring harmoniously with Wade Hampton, N. B. Forrest and other rebel leaders for the election of Seymour and Blair. How gratifying to Gen. Singleton must be the confession—contained in the resolution of the New York Convention declaring the Reconstruction acts of Congress (including the ratified amendments of the Constitution) "usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and the declaration of Gen. Blair that these acts must be "trampled in the dust" by Executive authority—that he was right in 1864 and the mass of his party was wrong!

We hope we have established General Singleton's claim to pure Democracy in a manner perfectly satisfactory to his friends. We could not more appropriately express our gratitude to him for the important aid which he then gave the Republican party, by exposing the inconsistencies and self-contradictions of the Democracy, confounding its counsels and disorganizing its ranks. We leave to his friends to reconcile their present position with that which he charged them with occupying four years ago.

THE ISSUE--A CONCISE STATEMENT.

Gen. John A. Logan made a speech at Morris, Grundy county, on Tuesday, which, as an argument upon the political issues of the day, has not been surpassed in power by any speech of the campaign. At the close he presented the following reasons why the Democratic party should not be trusted:

First. The Democratic party forced upon the country and the Republican Administration the expenditure of more than $4,000,000,000 from the Treasury.

Second. That the rebellion was begun for the express purpose of overthrowing republican institutions, and establishing upon their ruins a slaveholding oligarchy, and that all the burdens of taxation, past, present and prospective, are the necessary consequences of a Democratic rebellion.

Third. The vast sacrifice of life on the battle-field, and in the hospitals and p[illegible] ons, are justly due to the iron noble action and purposes of the Democratic leaders.

Fourth. That in the preparation of this rebellion the whole power of the last Democratic Administration was exhausted, the public treasury plundered, the navy scattered or dismantled, the army placed under the command of traitors and carried beyond the reach of the incoming Administration, and within the borders of the contemplated revolutionary Government.

Fifth. That all these acts were done in obedience to the orders of the Democratic conspirators, and by the advice and with the approval of the Democratic leaders, in every section of the country.

Sixth. These same leaders controlled the late Democratic nominating Convention, dictated its platform and designated its candidates.

Seventh. That these same leaders, by their public orators and press, declare it to be their settled policy that Democratic success shall restore to the late Democrats and rebels in arms, supremacy in the Government of the States of the nation, and that all that was lost by rebel defeat on the battle-field shall be regained by the election of the Democratic candidates.

Eighth. That they, the Democratic rebel leaders, affirm only, as the consequence of their triumph, the renewal of the war, the destruction of the reorganized States, and the overthrow of the Republican representative branch of the Government, and its subjection to Executive will and dictation.

Then, turning to the Republican party, he gave these six reasons why it should be regarded as worthy of being trusted:

First. That of all its millions of men not one, during the war, was a traitor. Every man stood firmly by liberty, by the Constitution, by the flag, the Constitution and the Union.

Second. That its civil administration of the Government, notwithstanding the exigencies of the war, has saved the people, as compared with Democratic rule, $80,000,000 within the last eight years, being an average of over $10,000,000 per annum.

Third. That it has actually paid and cancelled nearly $1,700,000,000 of the liabilities incurred during the war, and since the close of the war, while steadily reducing the public taxes; it has reduced the public debt from $2,757,689,639 43 to $2,510,245,866 74, making a payment of the debt of $247,443,684 69.

Fourth. That it has reduced taxes on different articles, the two last Congresses—The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth—to $190,000,000.

Fifth. That but for the obstinacy of the Democrats in Congress, and of their pliant tool Andrew Johnson, a reduction of the interest on the public debt, amounting to at least $40,000,000 per annum, would have been provided for by the funding bill.

Sixth. That the Republican party, by its candidates and platform, is irrevocably pledged to economy, to the maintenance of the public faith, the preservation of the peace and the unity of the States, the liberty and prosperity of the people, and that all its pledges in the past have been redeemed, offering the best guarantee of the value of these pledges to the people in the future.

We defy any Democrat to present the grounds on which his party appeal for support more faithfully than is done in the above eight reasons. These reasons account for the zeal with which rebels are laboring for the election of Seymour and Blair. Equally truthful is the statement of the grounds upon which the claims of the Republican party rest. And these account, with equal exactness, for the hostility of the Democracy to that party.

THERE are a few of the ex-rebel leaders, who like Gen. Alcorn, of Mississippi, Gen. Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson and others, have tried to

SULPHUR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Gen. Rosecrans seems to be laboring under the hallucination that his recent appointment of Minister to Mexico, instead of requiring that he should attend to the interests of his Government in that distracted country, has invested him with a sort of "roving commission" to take charge of the question of "reconstruction," in general, and to look after the interests of the Democratic party, in particular. Accordingly we find him making a pilgrimage to that "Mecca" of rebellion, the White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, and humbly begging to be instructed at the feet of "those brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States." Exactly how the bravery, energy and self-sacrifice which so commands his admiration—whether they consisted "in sustaining the Confederacy for four years," at the cost to the nation of four thousand millions of dollars, and three hundred thousand loyal lives; or, after having accomplished all this and reduced the South to bankruptcy and a desert, in laying down their arms when they were *whipped* and could resist no longer—Gen. Rosecrans, in his somewhat muddled phraseology, does not distinctly tell us. We only have the assurance that he has a high admiration for the "purity and patriotism" of those "who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years" —that is, prosecuted a treasonable warfare against the constitutional authority and Government of the United States—and that he now relies upon them "to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South," part of whom they misled into rebellion for the purpose of retaining the remainder in a state of slavery. Whether the Virginia Springs were chosen designedly for this meeting because the Quixotic Minister supposed there was some necessary connection between liquid "sulphur" and the kind of "*reconstruction*" most affected by the ex-rebel leaders, it cannot be denied that there has been something decidedly "infernal" in the means which those same leaders employed for the *destruction* of the Government.

A noticeable feature of this correspondence is the avowal of Gen. Rosecrans that he "came down to find out what the people of the South think" on this subject. By whose authority? Who sent Gen. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, to consult the rebel leaders and ascertain from them what terms of "reconstruction" they would deign to accept, or rather condescend to grant to the loyal people of the United States? Who has authority to send him on such a mission? And if he sent himself, it is probably not the first time he has gone on "a fool's errand," and obtained what he went for. This confession of the object of his visit is in direct contradiction of the statement which he is alleged to have made on his arrival at Washington, that his visit was on business of a private character. This contradiction we leave him to reconcile with himself and his friends.

Gen. Rosecrans expresses great solicitude on account of anticipated depreciation "in the value of our national bonds and currency." Yet it is not a little significant that his self-appointed mission has been undertaken to save from defeat a party which is making a canvass for the Presidency pledged to a policy which inevitably insures the depreciation of both. This is perfectly consistent, however, with the act of going to the men who attempted to destroy the Government, with an invitation to them to dictate terms of reconstruction.

The response of Lee, Beauregard, and their "brave, energetic and self-sacrificing" associates contains little that is new. It repeats the stale declaration about "accepting the result in good faith," but in the face of the massacres of Memphis and New Orleans, and numberless assassinations of loyal whites and freedmen all over the South, to say nothing of other outrages upon the rights of citizens, this means nothing—or worse. These wounds inflicted upon the national honor, cannot be healed or cicatrized by such incantations.

It must be peculiarly edifying to the Democracy to find these distin-

The authors of this address claim for the Southern people, that "through their State Conventions they abolished slavery," and, in a spirit of reproach, "complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof." We confess that some of these "rights" have been "withheld;" but they are not such as were very eagerly desired by those who have been deprived of them—the right to be hung for treason, for instance. The assumption that the Southern people "abolished slavery" is certainly a new reading of history in the face of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, issued two years previous to the action of the Southern State Conventions, and enforced and rendered effectual by the national arms. The action of those States merely recognized—in most cases unwillingly, and at the dictation of President Johnson, rather than voluntarily—what the Government, in the exercise of the war-making power, had already decreed and accomplished.

There is a strongly grounded suspicion abroad that Gen. Rosecrans, the champion of the Union defeat at Chickamauga, has never yet wholly forgiven Gen. Grant for the glorious victory at the same place, which forever re-established the national authority in the heart of the South, and opened the way for Sherman's "march to the sea," and the final suppression of the rebellion in all the Southern States. His mission, ostensibly to consult with the rebel leaders, seems to have been designed as a sort of "flank movement" by the aid of the rebel leaders, to defeat the election to the Presidency of his more fortunate successor in command of the army of the Tennessee. Loyal people, however, will not fail to mark the source from which he seeks alliance, and estimate the value of the advice accordingly. It is peculiarly refreshing to find a party who affect to be so much concerned on account of Gen. Grant's alleged lack of statesmanship, putting forward an opium-eating dreamer, like Gen. Rosecrans, as their champion to solve the problem of "reconstruction."

OBITUARY.

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour of Conn.

The telegraph has already announced the death of ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, which took place at Hartford, Conn., on the 3d inst., of typhoid fever, at the age of 61. Mr. Seymour, was, for many years, prominent in the military and political affairs of Connecticut. In 1849 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor against Judge Trumbull, and was beaten by 2,694 majority. In 1850 he beat Lafayette S. Foster (afterwards United States Senator,) for Governor by 914 majority. He again defeated Foster in 1851 by 1,221 majority, and in 1852 by 3,383. In 1853 Mr. Dutton ran against Seymour, and was beaten by 9,648 votes. At the end of this term he retired being succeeded by Samuel D. Ingham, of the same politics. In 1853 Mr. Seymour was sent Minister to Belgium by President Pierce, but achieved no distinction as a diplomatist. In 1863 he was again put on the track for Governor against Gov. Buckingham, and defeated by 2,637 majority, in one of the sharpest contests that had ever taken place in the State. Since that time, although a prominent leader in the Democratic party, he had not been named as a candidate for office until the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in New York, on the 4th of July last, when he was put forward by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency. On the nineteenth ballot he received four votes, and on the twentieth, two. Mr. Seymour was a partisan of the extreme Democratic school, and opposed the war with great zeal. In private life he was a genial, pleasant gentleman.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is the full vote of the Electoral College as it would stand should all the States be permitted to vote:

Alabama	8	Missouri	11
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
California	5	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Florida	3	New York	33
Georgia	9	North Carolina	9
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	13	Oregon	3
Iowa	8	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Texas	6
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	10	Virginia	10
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
Mississippi	7		

Whole number 317, necessary to a choice 159.

THE Democracy of Hancock county, in this State, the other day nominated a soldier, formerly of the Second Illinois Cavalry, named Job

THE UNION DEAD.

The *State Journal* has obtained from Adjt. Gen. Thomas, now on a tour of inspection, visiting the cemeteries in which Union soldiers lie buried, the following official list of the graves of such soldiers in the different States and Territories:

In Maine there are 55, New Hampshire 86, Vermont 23, Massachusetts 86, Rhode Island 299, Connecticut 120, New York 4,119, New Jersey 303, Pennsylvania 6,537, Delaware 225, Missouri 9,487, District of Columbia 5,688, Virginia 78,065, North Carolina 13,169, South Carolina 9,102, Georgia 23,925, Florida 1,678, Louisiana 23,965, Texas 1,661, Arkansas 7,959, Kansas 1,226, Mississippi 34,643, Tennessee 24,843, Kentucky 12,442, West Virginia 910, Illinois 6,054, Indiana 2,511, Ohio 2,478, Michigan 269, Iowa 1,262, Wisconsin 370, Minnesota 176, Nevada 80, California 215, Oregon 11, Dakota 87, Montana 17, Idaho 17, Washington 52, Nebraska 60, Utah 62, Arizona 92, Colorado 3, Indian Territory 34, New Mexico 319, Alabama 1,684. Total number 279,043.

The total cost of the various Government Cemeteries thus far is $3,569,999.39. To place stone or iron fence around them will require an expenditure of $545,701.78; for iron or stone heads $341,484.54.

Shall it be said that all these martyrs have died in vain? Let the loyal people of the nation answer, "No" by voting for Grant and Colfax and against the party who sacrificed so many loyal patriotic lives.

FORREST ON GRANT.

In spite of the rebel Gen. Forrest's atrocious crimes against humanity at Fort Pillow and elsewhere, he manifests a disposition to do justice to Gen. Grant which should shame such sheets as the New York *World*, the Chicago *Times*, and their feeble imitators. In a conversation with a Republican letter-writer, he recently said of Gen. Grant:

"I regard him as a great military commander, *a good man, honest and liberal*, and if elected, will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while Gen. Grant and lady were at Corinth, in 1862, they took, and carried off, furniture and other property. I here brand the author a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they say that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to Gen. Grant in everything, but I would do him justice."

Robert E. Lee, Pemberton and other rebel leaders, as well as Forrest, know that the charges against Gen. Grant with which the Copperhead papers are teeming are false, yet they constitute almost the sole staple of Democratic argument. It would be a severe rebuke to such sheets, had they any of the instincts of decency about them, to find such a man as Forrest correcting their calumnies.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Francis Granger.

The Hon. Francis Granger, whose death at Canandaigua, N. Y., on Friday last, at the age of 81 years has already been announced, was the son of Gideon Granger, who was Postmaster General of the United States under Jefferson, commencing January 26, 1802, and continuing during Madison's administration, up to March 17, 1814. Mr. Granger was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1787, graduated at Yale College in 1811, removed to Canandaigua in 1822, and for five years from 1826, was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature of that State. During the Masonic troubles in New York, arising from the abduction and supposed murder of William Morgan, who revealed the secrets of Masonry, Mr. Granger became identified with the opposition to that institution, and in 1840 received the nomination of the anti-Masonic party, which was very strong in Western New York—or "west of Cayuga Bridge," as the political line of the State was then defined—for Governor. The nomination united the opposition to the Democratic into one party, while at the same time it sent a large number of Masons, who had hitherto been opposed to the Democratic party, into the Democratic ranks. His opponent was the Hon. Enos. T. Throop, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, who had presided at the trials of the Morgan conspirators, as they were called. The contest was a very sharp and acrimonious one, and the result in the election of Mr. Throop by about ten thousand majority. In 1836 Mr. Granger was elected to Congress from his district, and again in 1840. In 1841 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept from President Harrison the position of Postmaster General. Shortly after General Harrison's death Mr. Granger resigned his place in the Cabinet, and was again returned to Congress, Hon. John Greig, who was Mr. Granger's successor, having resigned

THE MURDER OF DR. JOHNSON, OF PEORIA.

Is there really danger to Union men in the South, or are the cases reported mythical, and for sensational purposes?

Read the following telegram from Vermont, Fulton county, to one of the ministers in this city, received yesterday:

"Rev. W. J. Rutledge: We wish you to preach the funeral of Dr. A. M. Johnson, murdered in Arkansas, whose remains are now with us.
"THOS. ADAMS,
"T. J. KINNEY."

Dr. Johnson originated the great manufacturing interest at Peoria in porcelain ware, and was much more than an ordinary man. He and Col. Kinney, whose name appears above, were life-long Democrats, until rebellion began to threaten the nation's life. Since then they have stood nobly by the Union, and now Dr. Johnson has expiated with his life, as we understand, the crime of expressing loyal sentiments on Southern soil.

WHY MR. LINCOLN THANKED SEYMOUR.

Democratic speakers and presses are harping continually upon the thanks of President Lincoln to Gov. Seymour for what the latter did in 1863, when alarmed at the danger which threatened the city of New York, to drive back the rebel invasion in Pennsylvania. In fact, they rely almost entirely upon this evidence, coming from a man whom they denounced as a "usurper and a despot" while he lived, to prove that their candidate for the Presidency was a loyal man. Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in a speech recently delivered in that State, very happily explained the motive for President Lincoln's compliment to Seymour, as follows:

Seymour is an intelligent man. I know him well. He was Governor at the same time I was Governor. Mr. Lincoln called for volunteers. I sent him only thirty thousand, while Seymour sent fifteen thousand. The President went round complimenting Seymour, and saying nothing about what I had done. I took Mr. Lincoln to task for this. I said, "How is it you are complimenting Seymour for his fifteen thousand men, and neglecting to compliment Morton and me?" His answer was perfectly satisfactory. He said, "Why, Tod, I never thanked Mrs. Lincoln for a cup of tea in my life." (Laughter and applause.) The truth was, Morton and I had done nothing more than what was expected of us, while Seymour had. He had never done the like before, and never did afterward.

The moral of the above is clear, and and no doubt accounts with perfect correctness for the course of Mr. Lincoln, who never failed to avail himself of an expedient to weaken the moral force of the rebellion by employing Copperheads for its overthrow when he had the opportunity to do so. The exceptional conduct of Seymour (which was the result, not of any real patriotism, but fear of a rebel invasion in New York) gave him an opportunity which he was quite too shrewd not to improve.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Rebel Falsehoods Exploded---Expenses of the Bureau--Letter from Capt. Whittlesey to Gen. Palmer.

From the Illinois State Journal.

The Copperhead sheets have been making a great ado over the Freedmen's Bureau, exaggerating the expenses which have been thereby incurred, in the most outrageous manner. In order that the facts might be known to the people, Gen. Palmer recently addressed a letter of inquiry on the subject to Gen. Howard, the Superintendent of the Bureau. Gen. Howard is absent in the South on the business of the Bureau, but his Adjutant General, Capt. Whittlesey, has transmitted to Gen. Palmer the following copy of a letter on the same subject recently written to the Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine. The letter is now in our possession:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, August 3, 1868.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine:

DEAR SIR:—I have replied by telegraph to your letter this morning, and herewith enclose some copies of a letter to Mr. Eliot, which I drew up a few days ago. That letter covers expenditures for three years, from January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1868. The Bureau was organized in May, 1865, and got fairly under way in July, 1865. The accounts of the old "Department of Freedmen's Affairs" were turned over to this Bureau, and are all included in the statement of expenses:

Total cash drawn from the Treasury and received from rents of abandoned lands, crops sold, taxes, fines, and all miscellaneous sources up to January 1st, 1868	$5,955,888 49
Transferred to Agricultural Department	50,000 00
	$5,905,888 49
Expended from January 1st to August 1st, 1868	2,029,397 39
	$7,935,285 88

The pay of army officers ought not to be reckoned as expended by this Bureau, it being accounted for by the Pay Department.

Gen. Howard has gone South, where I hope he will do a good work.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) E. WHITTLESEY,
Act. Asst. Adjt. General.

P. S.—The total cash drawn from the U. S. Treasury up to August 1st, 1868, has been $6,427,251 78; deduct Agricultural Bureau, $50,000 00, leaving $6,377,251 78 as the real cost of the Bureau to the Government. The balance of the $7,935,285 88 was obtained from the rents of abandoned lands, etc., at the South.
E. W.
A. A. A. G.

Hawley and Singleton.

From the Camp Point Enterprise.

One of the distinctive features of the Congressional Canvass in this District thus far, and one highly complimentary to the Republican candidate, is the unparalleled silence of the Copper-Crats on Maj. Hawley's record. Seldom is the Republican party fortunate enough in its selection of men to choose one against whom the torrent of personal abuse always kept in readiness by the Democracy, is not immediately direc-

MISSOURI ITEMS.

A German Republican paper is to started in St. Joseph by Leopold Mader, formerly one of the editors of the *Anzeiger des Westens* of St. Louis.

At Kansas City, a few days ago, a man while intoxicated, went to sleep on the track, and had his right arm completely severed from his body by a passing train.

The St. Joseph *Herald* says: A gentleman from Quincy whilst on an Eastern bound train on the Hannibal road, a few days ago, fell from the train, whilst it was under full headway. He fortunately landed in soft mud, and thus escaped death.

The St. Joseph *Union* notices a rumor that the Superintendent of Registration in the Fourteenth Senatorial District, has sold out to the rebels and after discharging the registration officers previously appointed by him, has appointed Copperheads in their stead.

The St. Joseph *Union* says that a band of rebels, who boasted that they had done good service in Price's army, presented themselves and demanded registration at Rock House and Prairie School House, on Friday last, and were only prevented from insisting upon their demand by the presence of the Sheriff's posse.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

The town of Aledo, the county seat of Mercer county, is improving rapidly.

Danville has voted an additional $20,000 to the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes railroad.

Hands are at work on the American Central and Viola railroad, and will arrive at Aledo in a few days.

A countryman named Wm. Wilson, was victimized to the extent of $20 by a "tobacco-box" game, at Peoria, the other day.

Mr. Joseph Gilchrist, a farmer, near Lincoln, dropped dead at his home, on Big Prairie, last week. Cause, heart disease.

The Peoria German Workingmen's Association has filed a certificate of organization in the office of the Secretary of State.

Gen. Rodman, commandant at the Rock Island Arsenal, has purchased the residence of Geo. M. Babcock, in Rock Island, for $15,000.

A young man named Wm. Caldwell, had his foot badly crushed by a threshing machine, which he was working near Peoria, on Tuesday last.

Col. A. R. Mock has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the Rock Island Judicial District.

Geo. Brunk, an old citizen of Sangamon county, died at his residence, at Cotton Hill, in that county, a few days ago. He has resided in the State since 1818.

A boy named Halko, fell into a grain bin in the warehouse of McBroom & Wilson, in Geneseo, last week, and was suffocated before he could be taken out.

The ticket nominated by the Republicans of Mercer county is emphatically a soldiers' ticket. Every man was a soldier except the candidate for Representative.

J. Clark Perry has been appointed Street Commissioner of Kankakee, vice Thos. H. Perry, who becomes resident engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company.

The clothing store of A. Marquardt, at Pekin, was robbed of a quantity of clothing, on Saturday night last. Two young men named Vincent, were arrested for the theft and committed for trial.

Augustus Voglesang, a lad about sixteen years old, fell on a buzz saw in the wagon shop of Seymour & Glisbee, of Henry, and had his left foot severed at the ankle. The injured limb was amputated.

There will be a reunion of the soldiers of the war of 1812, the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars, and the war with Mexico, at Clear Lake, Sangamon county, on the 10th day of September, 1868, the anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory.

The residence of Gen. John Cook, at Springfield, Republican candidate for Representative in Sangamon county, was considerably injured by fire, on Wednesday evening last. The fire is supposed to have originated from the gas, which is manufactured in the basement.

The Port Byron *News* says Case & Co. have had one of their piers or break waters carried away by the force of the current, and sustained a slight damage in the loss of the pier and about 14,000 feet of lumber, but in spite of accidents, the work is pushed along with the utmost expedition.

John Crosby, of Viola, while driving the horse power of a threshing machine, on the 26th ult., sat down on the power and got his feet entangled in the machinery below. One leg was broken below the knee, and the flesh badly mangled. The ankle and foot of the other limb were very much bruised.

A youth fourteen years old, recently plundered the house of Mrs. Jas. Warren, of Geneseo, Henry county, of $100, while the family were absent, and jumped on a freight train and undertook to go to Rock Island. He was captured at Moline, $90 of the money recovered, when the lad was released.

The Republicans of Hancock county, at Carthage, on Monday last, nominated James Stark, of Augusta, for Representative; Peter W. Risser, of Warsaw, for Circuit Clerk; Isaiah F. Kelley, of Appanoose, for Sheriff, and Benj. G. Anderson, of Carthage, for Coroner. There was much enthusiasm in the Convention. At its close it was addressed by Gen. M. M. Bane, of Quincy.

A couple of wags had a novel horse trade in Canton a few days ago. They met each other in the street and both claimed to own a horse. They then

A starving man's visions—pro-visions.

He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessaries.

Thomas Hood died composing, and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to *urn a lively Hood.*

"I will not strike thee, bad man," said a Quaker, one day, "but I will let this billet of wood fall on thee;" and at that precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of the walking-stick that the Quaker was known to carry.

A stalwart pedagogue was discovered cruelly belaboring a young lad with a heavy ferule, and the visitor entreated him to desist and explain the object of his severe whipping. "Well, I'm only teaching the young idea how to shoot." "Oh! Indeed. Some defect about the weapon? "Yes, I should think there was. He's obstinate, rusty, and inclined to kick, and this is the only way to make him serviceable." "Yes, yes, I see; beg pardon for my dullness. You teach the ideas how to shoot on the *breech*-loading principle."

As a weary traveler was wending his way through the far west region of the country, he discovered a young maiden seated in front of the door of a small log house. He rode up in front of the cabin and asked the girl for a drink of water. He drank it, and she being the first woman he had seen for several days, offered her a dime for a kiss. The young maiden accepted the offer and received both the kiss and dime. The traveler was about to resume his journey, but the girl, never before having seen a dime, asked:

"What am I to do with the dime?"

"You may use it just as you wish," he replied, "it's yours."

"If that is the case," said she, "I'll give the dime and take another kiss."

The Mississippi and Missouri River Air-Line R. R. Letting.

From the Canton (Mo.) Press.

The contract for grading the M. & M. R. A.-L. Railroad, from the Quincy railroad bridge to Memphis, was let on Saturday last, the successful bidders being Andrew Fream & Co. The terms include grade, ties, culverts and bridges, with the exception of two bridges across the Wyaconda. Contract price $275,000 in bonds, to be issued on city and county subscription. Arrangements have also been made with the same parties, to extend the grade to the North Missouri Railroad, in Schuyler county, on reasonable terms, although the details of the contract have not been made public.

The contractors are thorough-going and responsible men, and will enter upon the work with a spirit and energy that gives assurances of an early completion of the work.

The corps of engineers, consisting of Jos. S. Smith, chief engineer, Wm. Hatch, assistant, R. A. Grant, leveler, and a full company of rodmen, chainman, &c., is now fully organized, and will commence locating the road and establishing the grade on Monday next.

Mr. Fream is now engaged in shipping first class machinery to the line, and will be ready to commence operations as soon as the engineers have the work in readiness.

On the 11th of April, 1865—immediately after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House—the New York *World*, speaking of Gen. Grant in the light of his exploits, and not as a candidate for the Presidency, said:

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. *It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year.* It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time since Grant was made Lieutenant General when anybody but Sherman on our side could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater General of the two. That judgment, we take it, *is now reversed by the court of final appeal*; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by *the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.*

Is this any the less true because Gen. Grant is now the candidate of the Republican party for President? And yet the *World*, in the face of its approbation of three years ago, now endeavors to prove Gen. Grant's whole military history a failure. When did it speak honestly and truly?—when it spoke the unanimous sentiment of a grateful people, or when it now speaks the sentiment dictated by partisan malignity?

The *Herald* asks, "Was John A. Logan a rebel?" The *Herald* and its friends say that he was, at the beginning of the war; yet they never questioned his Democracy until he drew his sword in defence of the Union. That he is *not* a rebel, is shown by the vituperation poured out upon him almost daily by the *Herald* and kindred prints.

The United States Court of Florida has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Dr. Mudd and the other assassination conspirators confined at the Dry Tortugas.

ago, will be doubled, if not trebled.

These are but the preliminary skirmishing of the great battle to be fought in November; but, as when the out-posts of the enemy have been driven in with loss and scarcely a show of resistance, the victory is already more than half won, so victory is already preparing to perch on the Republican banner. The omens are auspicious, and none who are not blinded by prejudice can fail to foresee the result.

We have encouraging intelligence of the political prospect in the Southern States, in reference to which there has recently been considerable solicitude. Gentlemen well acquainted with the condition of affairs there assure us that every Southern State which has already reconstructed, with perhaps a single exception, is certain of giving its vote for Grant and Colfax. The victory in Vermont and that to come in Maine, a week hence, followed, as they will be, by others of the same character in October, will inspire the suffering Union men of the South with new hope, while they will carry consternation and alarm into the ranks of the rebels and their Copperhead allies. Altogether, we believe there is reason to anticipate in November a victory as complete as that which was achieved at the polls in November, 1864, or in the field when Lee surrendered in April, 1865, to the Republican candidate for President of to-day, and the "Confederacy" went into eternal "eclipse."

Mr. Geo. H. Pendleton, in compliance with the frantic appeals from the Democracy of this State to "come over and help" them, it is announced, has consented to "withdraw" the "withdrawal" of two of his appointments in this State, and will now speak at Centralia and Springfield, according to previous announcement. The announcement of his withdrawal, made public immediately on the heels of the Vermont election, was in the following terms:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1868.
"To Hon. John A. McClernand:
"Just arrived at home. *The condition of our canvass in Ohio*, requires me to withdraw all my appointments in Illinois. Geo. H. Pendleton."

This "signal of distress," held up from Ohio, was answered by one equally alarming by the Democratic Central Committee of Illinois, and accordingly Mr. Pendleton, the greenback candidate for President who was compelled to give way to one more acceptable to the "bloated bondholders," concluded to divide his time between the two States. We are glad to see that Mr. Pendleton appreciates the exigent condition of his friends, both in Ohio and Illinois, but his labors are vain. The people have already willed the election of Grant and Colfax, and his appeals to them to support the man who circumvented his own nomination at New York, however generous in themselves, will only serve to expose more clearly the certainty of impending Copperhead defeat.

A Democratic exchange, seeking consolation for the overwhelming character of its defeat in Vermont, repeats the figures of the Kentucky election, and sententiously adds, "Kentucky has done nobly." Kentucky did equally "nobly" in the same direction when that State sent its young men into the rebel army to fight against those who were protecting it from devastation by the rebel hordes. The reason that "Kentucky has done so nobly" now, is to be found in the fact that these same rebel enemies have returned to vote the Democratic ticket. And every rebel State will do equally "nobly"—so far as voting the Democratic ticket is concerned—when unrepentant traitors are permitted to vote without restraint, and loyal men are disfranchised or driven from the polls.

The following is a specimen of the unscrupulous misrepresentations which, for the sake of political effect, are being published in Copperhead papers:

The public debt increases every month, from six to fourteen millions a month, amounting to an increase of about $150,000,000 a year.

In the face of this assertion, the official statements of Commissioner Wells show that the debt has been diminished during the first half of the present year, to the amount of thirty-four millions seven hundred forty-nine thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars. The increase of expenditures in August was exceptional, and was due to the heavy draft made upon the Treasury for the payment of the Alaska purchase—the pet scheme of Mr. Seward and President Johnson.

Jeff. Davis."

But this is not the only mode in which Gen. Singleton has endeavored to vindicate the peculiar purity of his Democracy. After the row had ended in the packed Democratic Convention of Adams county, through which his drilled followers succeeded in forcing instructions in favor of his nomination for Congress, he made a speech to the discordant assemblage in which he claimed that for a long period, he had been a consistent Democrat. We have already given from the record of the Cincinnati Peace Convention of October 18th, 1864, some extracts showing what the character of that Democracy was. One of the resolutions proposed, almost at the outset of that Convention, by Gen. Singleton and adopted by the Convention, was as follows:

Resolved, That *we approve and endorse the action and resolutions of the Democracy of Franklin county, New York*, on the 11th of October, 1864, as published in the Franklin *Gazette* of the 16th inst., and *pledge to said Democracy our hearty co-operation.*

Now what was the character of the resolutions adopted by the Franklin county convention, which are here so emphatically endorsed? One of those resolutions—probably drafted by Gen. Singleton himself—is in the following language:

That the action of the Chicago Convention of 1864, in thus throwing out and refusing to pass, or even respectfully to consider, one of the resolutions drawn by Thomas Jefferson, in 1798, defining the rights of the States and their relations to the General Government, which resolution, ever since its adoption by the Kentucky Legislature, in the first great struggle under the Constitution for the maintenance of State Rights and Constitutional freedom, has been recognized as a fundamental and essential article in the Democratic creed, and was so declared by the Democratic National Convention of 1856 and 1860, *was a conspicuous and deliberate act of faithlessness to Democratic principles, deserving of the severest condemnation*, and that IT PLACES SAID CONVENTION OUT OF THE PALE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY and absolves every *State Rights, Jeffersonian Democrat*,—*and there are no others entitled to the name of Democrat*,—from all obligations to treat an organization which has thus *committed political suicide*, by a repudiation of the great principles which have constituted its true political life, as longer possessing any claims whatsoever to his allegiance or support.

Observe the complacency with which Gen. Singleton and his friends then sat in judgment upon the proceedings of the Chicago Convention of 1864, and pronounced its platform and the nomination of George B. McClellan "a conspicuous and deliberate act of faithlessness to Democratic principles, deserving of the severest condemnation," and the charming serenity with which he proceeded to "place said convention out of the pale of true Democracy, and absolve every States-Rights, Jeffersonian Democrat" from all obligation to give to it his "allegiance or support." In the face of such evidence, what member of his party who supported Geo. B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton in 1864, will now dare to call the consistency of Gen. Singleton's Democracy in question?

But this is not the only testimony proving the superior genuineness of Gen. Singleton's Democracy. The last resolution of the Franklin county series is as follows:

The Democratic party, as a political organization, *having been virtually dissolved by the action of the Chicago Convention* and a new party formed, composed of the personal adherents of Gen. McClellan, which his inevitable defeat at the approaching election will put out of existence; and believing that the true States Rights Democracy, *so shamefully betrayed at Chicago*, will reorganize after the Presidential election and resume the work to which it only is competent, of restoring our institutions to their constitutional basis, we deem it expedient to anticipate such movement by the formation of a County Corresponding Committee, with the usual powers, and recommend the like action in other counties, and the formation of a State and National organization at the earliest practicable day, to the end that true men may work together, and sound principles may be advanced in the name and under the banner of *States Rights Democracy*, now, alas, *no longer seen in the political field.*

In significant harmony with the above sentiments, is the following from the preamble adopted by the Cincinnati Peace Convention:

Whereas, The Chicago Convention has distinctly *repudiated Democratic principles, and nominated Gen. McClellan*, who has responded to the platform by his war record, but the *Peace and State Rights Democracy, scouting the whole proceedings*, have no idea of surrendering their doctrines, etc.

And the following from the resolutions of the Franklin county convention, is of the same character:

The Chicago Convention has cast off all show or pretense of Democracy and, nominated a candidate (Geo. B. McClellan) who is neither a Democrat in opinion, nor understands the commonest principles of our form of Government, etc.

Such was the peculiar style of Gen. Singleton's Democracy in 1864. Such were his charges against the party which has now put him in nomination for office. What wonder that, in the address adopted at Cincinnati (having been reported by a Committee of which he was chairman) he should have denounced Geo. B. McClellan in unmeasured terms, and declared that "WE REJECT THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND ITS CANDIDATE." And now that we find him again in harmony with those whom he then denounced as guilty of a "conspicuous and deliberate act of faithlessness to Democratic principles," placing themselves "out of the pale of true Democracy," and as having "committed political suicide"—aye, as we find him the chosen candidate for Congress of the same party which he then declared had been "so shameless" ... consistencies and self-contradictions of the Democracy, confounding its counsels and disorganizing its ranks. We leave to his friends to reconcile their present position with that which he charged them with occupying four years ago.

THE ISSUE—A CONCISE STATEMENT.

Gen. John A. Logan made a speech at Morris, Grundy county, on Tuesday, which, as an argument upon the political issues of the day, has not been surpassed in power by any speech of the campaign. At the close he presented the following reasons why the Democratic party should not be trusted:

First. The Democratic party forced upon the country and the Republican Administration the expenditure of more than $4,000,000,000 from the Treasury.

Second. That the rebellion was begun for the express purpose of overthrowing republican institutions, and establishing upon their ruins a slaveholding oligarchy, and that all the burdens of taxation, past, present and prospective, are the necessary consequences of a Democratic rebellion.

Third. The vast sacrifice of life on the battle-field, and in the hospitals and p. ons, are justly due to the treasonable action and purposes of the Democratic leaders.

Fourth. That in the preparation of this rebellion the whole power of the last Democratic Administration was exhausted, the public treasury plundered, the navy scattered or dismantled, the army placed under the command of traitors and carried beyond the reach of the incoming Administration, and within the borders of the contemplated revolutionary Government.

Fifth. That all these acts were done in obedience to the orders of the Democratic conspirators, and by the advice and with the approval of the Democratic leaders, in every section of the country.

Sixth. These same leaders controlled the late Democratic nominating Convention, dictated its platform and designated its candidates.

Seventh. That these same leaders, by their public orators and press, declare it to be their settled policy that Democratic success shall restore to the late Democrats and rebels in arms, supremacy in the Government of the States of the nation, and that all that was lost by rebel defeat on the battle-field shall be regained by the election of the Democratic candidates.

Eighth. That they, the Democratic rebel leaders, affirm only, as the consequence of their triumph, the renewal of the war, the destruction of the reorganized States, and the overthrow of the Republican representative branch of the Government, and its subjection to Executive will and dictation.

Then, turning to the Republican party, he gave these six reasons why it should be regarded as worthy of being trusted:

First. That of all its millions of men not one, during the war, was a traitor. Every man stood firmly by liberty, by the Constitution, by the flag, the Constitution and the Union.

Second. That its civil administration of the Government, notwithstanding the exigencies of the war, has saved the people, as compared with Democratic rule, $80,000,000 within the last eight years, being an average of over $10,000,000 per annum.

Third. That it has actually paid and cancelled nearly $1,700,000,000 of the liabilities incurred during the war, and since the close of the war, while steadily reducing the public taxes; it has reduced the public debt from $2,757,689,639.43 to $2,510,245,866.74, making a payment of the debt of $247,443,684.69.

Fourth. That it has reduced taxes on different articles, the two last Congresses—The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth—to $190,000,000.

Fifth. That but for the obstinacy of the Democrats in Congress, and of their pliant tool Andrew Johnson, a reduction of the interest on the public debt, amounting to at least $40,000,000 per annum, would have been provided for by the funding bill.

Sixth. That the Republican party, by its candidates and platform, is irrevocably pledged to economy, to the maintenance of the public faith, the preservation of the peace and the unity of the States, the liberty and prosperity of the people, and that all its pledges in the past have been redeemed, offering the best guarantee of the value of those pledges to the people in the future.

We defy any Democrat to present the grounds on which his party appeal for support more faithfully than is done in the above eight reasons. These reasons account for the zeal with which rebels are laboring for the election of Seymour and Blair. Equally truthful is the statement of the grounds upon which the claims of the Republican party rest. And these account, with equal exactness, for the hostility of the Democracy to that party.

There are a few of the ex-rebel leaders, who like Gen. Alcorn, of Mississippi, Gen. Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson and others, have tried to live up in good faith to the terms under which they surrendered to the Government at the close of the war. Among these is John H. Reagan, of Texas, late rebel Postmaster General, who, on the fall of Richmond, immediately returned to Texas and went to work in a sensible manner to repair the fortune which had been dissipated by war, while he advised the people to accept the consequences of their defeat without murmuring. In a speech recently delivered at Galveston, Mr. Reagan gave the following sensible advice: "The duty of the Southerners is to obey the laws, accept the situation with regard to suffrage as it now stands, and like true and honest men to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony between the sections."

The Republicans of Vermont, notwithstanding they had a conceded majority, have evinced an earnestness and an enthusiasm at their recent election, which should be a lesson to their brethren in other States. A dispatch says:

At Bellows Falls the Republicans marched to the polls in a body, a Grant and Colfax flag being carried at their head, and after the declaration of the vote marched through the town singing the John Brown song, amid great enthusiasm.

We commend this example to the Republicans of Illinois and adjoining States, with the advice to emulate the determination of their brethren.

Twenty-five colored members of the Georgia Legislature were expelled on the 3d. The causes are not stated. The Legislature is in the hands of the Conservatives.

—that is, prosecuted a treasonable warfare against the constitutional authority and Government of the United States—and that he now relies upon them "to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South," part of whom they misled into rebellion for the purpose of retaining the remainder in a state of slavery. Whether the Virginia Springs were chosen designedly for this meeting because the Quixotic Minister supposed there was some necessary connection between liquid "sulphur" and the kind of "*reconstruction*" most affected by the ex-rebel leaders, it cannot be denied that there has been something decidedly "infernal" in the means which those same leaders employed for the *destruction* of the Government.

A noticeable feature of this correspondence is the avowal of Gen. Rosecrans that he "came down to find out what the people of the South think" on this subject. By whose authority? Who sent Gen. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, to consult the rebel leaders and ascertain from them what terms of "reconstruction" they would deign to accept, or rather condescend to grant to the loyal people of the United States? Who has authority to send him on such a mission? And if he sent himself, it is probably not the first time he has gone on "a fool's errand," and obtained what he went for. This confession of the object of his visit is in direct contradiction of the statement which he is alleged to have made on his arrival at Washington, that his visit was on business of a private character. This contradiction we leave him to reconcile with himself and his friends.

Gen. Rosecrans expressed great solicitude on account of anticipated depreciation "in the value of our national bonds and currency." Yet it is not a little significant that his self-appointed mission has been undertaken to save from defeat a party which is making a canvass for the Presidency pledged to a policy which inevitably insures the depreciation of both. This is perfectly consistent, however, with the act of going to the men who attempted to destroy the Government, with an invitation to them to dictate terms of reconstruction.

The response of Lee, Beauregard, and their "brave, energetic and self-sacrificing" associates contains little that is new. It repeats the stale declaration about "accepting the result in good faith," but in the face of the massacres of Memphis and New Orleans, and numberless assassinations of loyal whites and freedmen all over the South, to say nothing of other outrages upon the rights of citizens, this means nothing—or worse. These wounds inflicted upon the national honor, cannot be healed or cicatrized by such incantations.

It must be peculiarly edifying to the Democracy to find these distinguished Democratic leaders declaring that "the important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both." After this declaration we shall surely hear less about the uselessness of the negro. He is already recognized as a "necessary" member of society by the very men who gave evidence of their "purity and patriotism" by fighting to keep him in slavery. But the same patriotic gentlemen plead guilty to "a deep-seated conviction that, at present, the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power." When did the authors of this address give evidence that they and the class whom they assume to represent, were peculiarly fitted to take charge of the whole interests of the South? Was it from 1860 to 1865, when they were levying war against the Government for the dissolution of the Union? The negro cannot certainly do worse than they have done, and he may do a great deal better—in fact, he has already demonstrated that he is loyal, while they were traitors. If, then, the freedmen must be disfranchised on suspicion that they do not possess the "qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power," what shall be done with those who have already demonstrated by their acts that they lack those "qualifications?"

consult with the rebel leaders, seems to have been designed as a sort of "flank movement" by the aid of the rebel leaders, to defeat the election to the Presidency of his more fortunate successor in command of the army of the Tennessee. Loyal people, however, will not fail to mark the source from which he seeks alliance, and estimate the value of the advice accordingly. It is peculiarly refreshing to find a party who affect to be so much concerned on account of Gen. Grant's alleged lack of statesmanship, putting forward an opium-eating dreamer, like Gen. Rosecrans, as their champion to solve the problem of "reconstruction."

OBITUARY.

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour of Conn.

The telegraph has already announced the death of ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, which took place at Hartford, Conn., on the 3d inst., of typhoid fever, at the age of 61. Mr. Seymour was, for many years, prominent in the military and political affairs of Connecticut. In 1849 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor against Judge Trumbull, and was beaten by 2,694 majority. In 1850 he beat Lafayette S. Foster (afterwards United States Senator), for Governor by 914 majority. He again defeated Foster in 1851 by 1,221 majority, and in 1852 by 3,383. In 1853 Mr. Dutton ran against Seymour, and was beaten by 9,648 votes. At the end of this term he retired being succeeded by Samuel D. Ingham, of the same politics. In 1853 Mr. Seymour was sent Minister to Belgium by President Pierce, but achieved no distinction as a diplomatist. In 1863 he was again put on the track for Governor against Gov. Buckingham, and defeated by 2,637 majority, in one of the sharpest contests that had ever taken place in the State. Since that time, although a prominent leader in the Democratic party, he had not been named as a candidate for office until the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in New York, on the 4th of July last, when he was put forward by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency. On the nineteenth ballot he received four votes, and on the twentieth, two. Mr. Seymour was a partisan of the extreme Democratic school, and opposed the war with great zeal. In private life he was a genial, pleasant gentleman.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is the full vote of the Electoral College as it would stand should all the States be permitted to vote:

Alabama	8	Missouri	11
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
California	5	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Florida	3	New York	33
Georgia	9	North Carolina	9
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	13	Oregon	3
Iowa	8	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Texas	6
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	Virginia	10
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
Mississippi	7		

Whole number 317, necessary to a choice 159.

The Democracy of Hancock county, in this State, the other day nominated a soldier, formerly of the Second Illinois Cavalry, named John Block, for Coroner. But John was no such "block"-head as the Copperheads imagined him to be, and being jealous of his good name as a soldier, promptly declined the bribe which had been offered him, with contempt. The Carthage *Gazette* (one of the spiciest of our exchanges) penetrated with sympathy for the Democracy in their bereavement, benevolently and generously publishes the following:

Wanted.—The Democracy of Hancock county are in want of a "federal" soldier—one who has been in the army and deserted preferred—one who has been wounded and in Andersonville will answer—to run on their ticket for Coroner, in place of one John Block, a "lop-eared Dutchman," whom we have seen "the propriety of dropping from our list of candidates." The emoluments of the office are very light, but the prospect of the postmastership or collectorship is expected to be sufficiently attractive.

Any person other than a "lop-eared Dutchman," or a member of the 118th Ill., can be examined by calling on J. M. Davidson, W. H. Manier, Tom Griffith, or Dave Wiley, members of the Central Committee of Hancock county, any Sunday evening, at their rooms in Cannon's grocery.

The Radicals can stand anything better than the truth—that kills them.—*Democratic Paper.*

They are perfectly safe, then, so far as the Copperhead Democracy are concerned. No Seymourite is in danger of being required to answer for the death of a "Radical" for any such cause, as they do not employ such dangerous weapons.

The Chicago *Times* says of General Logan that "his forte is blackguardism." The *Times* probably believes what it says—at least, it tries to surpass Gen. Logan in what it declares to be his "forte."

Rev. W. H. Milburn, "the blind preacher," was in Paris the 18th ult., *en route* to Berlin, to have an operation performed upon his eyes.

Gen. Grant which should shame such sheets as the New York *World*, the Chicago *Times*, and their feeble imitators. In a conversation with a Republican letter-writer, he recently said of Gen. Grant:

"I regard him as a great military commander, *a good man, honest and liberal*, and if elected, will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while Gen. Grant and lady were at Corinth, in 1862, they took, and carried off, furniture and other property. I here brand the author a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they say that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to Gen. Grant in everything, but I would do him justice."

Robert E. Lee, Pemberton and other rebel leaders, as well as Forrest, know that the charges against Gen. Grant with which the Copperhead papers are teeming are false, yet they constitute almost the sole staple of Democratic argument. It would be a severe rebuke to such sheets, had they any of the instincts of decency about them, to find such a man as Forrest correcting their calumnies.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Francis Granger.

The Hon. Francis Granger, whose death at Canandaigua, N. Y., on Friday last, at the age of 81 years has already been announced, was the son of Gideon Granger, who was Postmaster General of the United States under Jefferson, commencing January 26, 1802, and continuing during Madison's administration, up to March 17, 1814. Mr. Granger was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1787, graduated at Yale College in 1811, removed to Canandaigua in 1822, and for five years from 1826, was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature of that State. During the Masonic troubles in New York, arising from the abduction and supposed murder of William Morgan, who revealed the secrets of Masonry, Mr. Granger became identified with the opposition to that institution, and in 1840 received the nomination of the anti-Masonic party, which was very strong in Western New York—or "west of Cayuga Bridge," as the political line of the State was then defined—for Governor. The nomination united the opposition to the Democratic into one party, while at the same time it sent a large number of Masons, who had hitherto been opposed to the Democratic party, into the Democratic ranks. His opponent was the Hon. Enos. T. Throop, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, who had presided at the trials of the Morgan conspirators, as they were called. The contest was a very sharp and acrimonious one, and the result in the election of Mr. Throop by about ten thousand majority. In 1836 Mr. Granger was elected to Congress from his district, and again in 1840. In 1841 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept from President Harrison the position of Postmaster General. Shortly after General Harrison's death Mr. Granger resigned his place in the Cabinet, and was again returned to Congress, Hon. John Greig, who was Mr. Granger's successor, having resigned for the purpose of giving him the seat, an act of unselfish courtesy which would scarcely find an imitation at this day. In 1843 Mr. Granger retired from public life, and so continued until his death. Mr. Granger inherited large wealth from his father, and was one of the finest-looking and most polished gentlemen in public life. His truth and honesty were above suspicion.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Meeting of Illinois Cattle Dealers.

A Springfield, Ills., dispatch says:

In consequence of certain representations made to the citizens of this State interested in the raising and shipment of beef cattle to the Eastern markets, touching the quarantine regulations of the State of New York, which are said to be unnecessarily oppressive, a meeting of the cattle kings was held in this city on yesterday, and a request made to the Governor to appoint two gentlemen as special commissioners from Illinois to confer with the authorities of New York, with a view to a more liberal construction and application of the law referring to the importation of Illinois cattle. The Governor to-day commissioned Harvey N. Edwards, of this county, and Edmund H. Piper, of Mason county, to act in that capacity, and by conferring with the Governor and State authorities of New York, it is hoped that a better understanding and more satisfactory rules on the subject will be the result. The Governor has felt deeply interested in the cattle question from the start.

Jerome Leland is about to open the "Jerome House" in Yokohama, Japan, and a New York paper says the intermediate stations are to be occupied by Horace Leland, Springfield, Ill., George Leland, Chicago, and Lewis Leland, St. Louis.

... and and no doubt accounts with perfect correctness for the course of Mr. Lincoln, who never failed to avail himself of an expedient to weaken the moral force of the rebellion by employing Copperheads for its overthrow when he had the opportunity to do so. The exceptional conduct of Seymour (which was the result, not of any real patriotism, but fear of a rebel invasion in New York) gave him an opportunity which he was quite too shrewd not to improve.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Rebel Falsehoods Exploded—Expenses of the Bureau—Letter from Capt. Whittlesey to Gen. Palmer.

From the Illinois State Journal.

The Copperhead sheets have been making a great ado over the Freedmen's Bureau, exaggerating the expenses which have been thereby incurred, in the most outrageous manner. In order that the facts might be known to the people, Gen. Palmer recently addressed a letter of inquiry on the subject to Gen. Howard, the Superintendent of the Bureau. Gen. Howard is absent in the South on the business of the Bureau, but his Adjutant General, Capt. Whittlesey, has transmitted to Gen. Palmer the following copy of a letter on the same subject recently written to the Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine. The letter is now in our possession:

War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, August 8, 1868.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine:

Dear Sir:—I have replied by telegraph to your letter this morning, and herewith enclose some copies of a letter to Mr. Eliot, which I drew up a few days ago. That letter covers expenditures for three years, from January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1868. The Bureau was organized in May, 1865, and got fairly under way in July, 1865. The accounts of the old "Department of Freedmen's Affairs" were turned over to this Bureau, and are all included in the statement of expenses:

Total cash drawn from the Treasury and received from rents of abandoned lands, crops sold, taxes, fines, and all miscellaneous sources up to January 1st, 1868	$5,955,888 40
Transferred to Agricultural Department	50,000 00
	$5,905,888 40
Expended from January 1st to August 1st, 1868	2,029,397 39
	$7,935,285 88

The pay of army officers ought not to be reckoned as expended by this Bureau, it being accounted for by the Pay Department.

Gen. Howard has gone South, where I hope he will do a good work.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) E. Whittlesey,
Act. Asst. Adjt. General.

P. S.—The total cash drawn from the U. S. Treasury up to August 1st, 1868, has been $6,427,251 78; deduct Agricultural Bureau, $50,000 00, leaving $6,377,251 78 as the real cost of the Bureau to the Government. The balance of the $7,935,285 88 was obtained from the rents of abandoned lands, etc., at the South. E. W.
A. A. A. G.

Hawley and Singleton.

From the Camp Point Enterprise.

One of the distinctive features of the Congressional Canvass in this District thus far, and one highly complimentary to the Republican candidate, is the unparalleled silence of the Copper-Crats on Maj. Hawley's record. Seldom is the Republican party fortunate enough in its selection of men to choose one against whom the torrent of personal abuse always kept in readiness by the Democracy, is not immediately directed. The choice of Maj. Hawley has, however, non-plussed the whole fraternity of the unterrified scribblers, and they, with the Quincy *Herald* as leader, are devoting all their time in vain attempts to prove that Gen. Singleton was a war Democrat! What a piece of useless folly! The ring-leader of repudiating Suckers has not impudence enough to claim such a thing himself; in justice to him we won't believe he wants to. His whole course from 1861 up to the present has been that of an avowed secessionist, and we don't believe that he would ever pretend to being a loyal man, if his friends who want to use him would let him alone.

On the other hand, Maj. Hawley is known as one of the first who went out to do battle for our imperiled country. At Donelson, from exposure and hard fighting, his system received a shock from which he will likely never fully recover, and from the effects of which, for more than three years he was a constant sufferer. He was appointed Postmaster at Rock Island, as a recognition of his patriotism, and was only removed when he refused most decidedly to support Mr. Johnson in his opposition to the will of the people. Since which time he has devoted himself to the success of the principles of the Republican party. Honest and high minded, with a wide reputation for truthfulness and candor, his private character is above reproach, while the position he has earned at the bar, unassisted by friends or means, is an irrefutable evidence of his ability. Against him the Democrats can find nothing upon which to rest a complaint. It is perhaps a good thing for them that they have their hands full with Singleton, or they would be obliged to resort to supposable charges of some kind or other, which all know they dislike to do.

... threshing machine, which he was working near Peoria, on Tuesday last.

Col. A. R. Mock has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the Rock Island Judicial District.

Geo. Brunk, an old citizen of Sangamon county, died at his residence, at Cotton Hill, in that county, a few days ago. He has resided in the State since 1818.

A boy named Halke, fell into a grain bin in the warehouse of McBroom & Wilson, in Geneseo, last week, and was suffocated before he could be taken out.

The ticket nominated by the Republicans of Mercer county is emphatically a soldiers' ticket. Every man was a soldier except the candidate for Representative.

J. Clark Perry has been appointed Street Commissioner of Kankakee, vice Thos. H. Perry, who becomes resident engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company.

The clothing store of A. Marquardt, at Pekin, was robbed of a quantity of clothing, on Saturday night last. Two young men named Vincent, were arrested for the theft and committed for trial.

Augustus Voglesang, a lad about sixteen years old, fell on a buzz saw in the wagon shop of Seymour & Clisbee, of Henry, and had his left foot severed at the ankle. The injured limb was amputated.

There will be a reunion of the soldiers of the war of 1812, the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars, and the war with Mexico, at Clear Lake, Sangamon county, on the 10th day of September, 1868, the anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory.

The residence of Gen. John Cook, at Springfield, Republican candidate for Representative in Sangamon county, was considerably injured by fire, on Wednesday evening last. The fire is supposed to have originated from the gas, which is manufactured in the basement.

The Port Byron *News* says Case & Co. have had one of their piers or break waters carried away by the force of the current, and sustained a slight damage in the loss of the pier and about 14,000 feet of lumber, but in spite of accidents, the work is pushed along with the utmost expedition.

John Crosby, of Viola, while driving the horse power of a threshing machine, on the 26th ult., sat down on the power and got his feet entangled in the machinery below. One leg was broken below the knee, and the flesh badly mangled. The ankle and foot of the other limb were very much bruised.

A youth fourteen years old, recently plundered the house of Mrs. Jas. Warren, of Geneseo, Henry county, of $100, while the family were absent, and jumped on a freight train and undertook to go to Rock Island. He was captured at Moline, $90 of the money recovered, when the lad was released.

The Republicans of Hancock county, at Carthage, on Monday last, nominated James Stark, of Augusta, for Representative; Peter W. Risser, of Warsaw, for Circuit Clerk; Isaiah F. Kelley, of Appanoose, for Sheriff, and Benj. G. Anderson, of Carthage, for Coroner. There was much enthusiasm in the Convention. At its close it was addressed by Gen. M. M. Bane, of Quincy.

A couple of wags had a novel horse trade in Canton a few days ago. They met each other in the street and both claimed to own a horse. They then agreed to trade horses, without seeing them, the one who refused to comply to forfeit five dollars. They then started to procure their steeds, and in a few minutes returned, the one leading a very sorry looking Rosenante, and the other carrying on his shoulders a cooper's shaving horse. The owner of the latter "animal" declared himself the loser in the trade.

The Arkansas Rebellion.

(Special (St. Louis, Sept. 2.) dispatch to the Chicago Journal.)

Information just received from a reliable source states that the general opinion among the Republicans of Arkansas is, that the leaders of the Democratic party in that State are determined to overcome the reorganized Government of the State by violence, and to carry the State by bloodshed and insurrection. Hundreds of armed men have congregated in Conroy county, to prevent the execution of the laws. The rebel whites are determined to disarm the negroes. Monday night a fight took place between fifty-seven whites and twenty negroes, resulting in the latter being driven off, with one of their number mortally wounded. Bushwhacking continued during Tuesday. The cause of the disturbance was a suit for bastardy against a white man brought by a negro woman in the town of Lewisburg. On Tuesday three or four hundred armed men entered Lewisburg, took possession of the ferry, and drove the Union men and negroes to the woods.

An insurrection is said to have broken out in Lafayette and Columbia counties. The Circuit Judge was driven off. One man was whipped and several negroes are reported killed.

The Hon. James Mann, the only Democratic Congressman from reconstructed Louisiana, died of congestion of the brain, on August 26th.

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The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

President ... Ulysses S. Grant.
Vice President ... Schuyler Colfax.

ILLINOIS STATE TICKET.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

[illegible] Joseph O. Glover, J. W. Blackburn, Samuel C. Parks, D. C. Tunnicliff, John D. Strong, Edward Kitchell, Chas. F. Springer, Daniel W. Munn.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor ... John M. Palmer.
Lieutenant Governor ... John Dougherty.
Secretary of State ... Edward Rummel.
[illegible] ... Erastus N. Bates.
[illegible] ... Charles E. Lippincott.
[illegible] ... Washington Bushnell.
[illegible] ... Andrew Shuman.
[illegible] ... John Reid.
Penitentiary Com'rs ... Robert E. Logan.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives at Large—Gen. John A. Logan, of Jackson.
1st Dist.—J. F. Farnsworth, of Kane.
[illegible] Jo Daviess. [illegible] Rock Island. [illegible] Peoria. [illegible] Sangamon. [illegible] Morgan. [illegible] of Marion. [illegible]

ADAMS COUNTY TICKET.

[illegible] of Quincy. [illegible] of Payson. [illegible] of Camp Point. [illegible] Ursa. [illegible] Quincy.
[illegible] of Quincy.

MISSOURI STATE TICKET.

[illegible] J. D. Hines, Thos. E. Bassett, [illegible] Georges, [illegible] H. Wetherby, [illegible] L. Wentz, [illegible]

STATE OFFICERS.

Joseph W. McClurg. Edwin O. Stanard. Francis Rodman. W. Q. Dallmeyer. Daniel Draper. Joseph H. McGee. Horace B. Johnson. David Wagner. Philemon Bliss. H. A. Clover.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Weekly Whig
—AT—
Reduced Rates for the Campaign.

The Presidential Campaign is open. Our candidates and platform are before the people. We can talk to fifty thousand readers as well as to twenty thousand, and in order to increase our general circulation during the canvass, we have made a great reduction in our terms for that period.

The *Weekly* edition of THE QUINCY WHIG, containing thirty columns of reading matter each week, with full reports of all the leading markets and the latest news from all quarters, will be sent from Aug. 10th until November 14th, 1868, on the following terms, for

CASH IN ADVANCE:
One copy, - - - - - 40 cents
Six copies for - - - - $2.00

The friends of the cause in Illinois and Missouri will please aid us in extending our circulation during the campaign.

Address: "QUINCY WHIG, Quincy Illinois."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have a large number of readers for the campaign whom we would like to retain as regular subscribers. We therefore make them this liberal proposition:

For $2 remitted to us at any time before November 14th (when campaign subscriptions expire) we will continue to forward the paper until December 31, 1869, without intermission, thus giving to each campaign subscriber a *premium of six extra copies*. We hope they will all decide to go with us through the first year of Gen. Grant's administration.

Address as above.

THE SOUTH.

In another part of the WHIG, we print a noteworthy letter from a prominent and distinguished citizen of Mississippi, in reference to the issues involved in the pending Presidential contest. The letter was addressed, in the way of private and confidential correspondence, to a personal friend of the writer in this State, who, believing the matter which it contained of the utmost importance, has placed it at our disposal for publication. For reasons which will be apparent from the letter itself, and the state of feeling which it describes at the South, we omit the name of the author and his place of residence, but both of these are in our possession, and we are prepared not only to furnish conclusive evidence of the genuineness of the letter, but of the high character of the writer also.

It is sufficient to say that this letter is from the pen of a gentleman who has for many years occupied a high position, socially and politically, in the State of Mississippi; who, although always opposed to Jeff. Davis and for many years to the dominant political party, yet, under a mistaken sense of duty to his State, early engaged in the war on the rebel side; who fought as bravely as any in support of the rebel cause, but

that "ostracism from society is demanded by the intolerant revolutionary spirits of the South"—that "if Seymour is elected" it is openly declared that he "will not be permitted to remain in the country,"—that the secessionists will at once revive their struggle for the control of the Government." This, let it be remembered, is not the language of a "carpet-bagger" or "mendicant loyalist," but of a well-known citizen of the South, identified by birth, education, interest, and life-long residence with the Southern people.

These revelations of the state of affairs existing in the South correspond with the confessions of the rebel General N. B. Forrest, who, in a recent interview with a newspaper correspondent, estimated the number of the "Ku-Klux Klan" in the Southern States at "550,000 men," and boasted that he "could raise 40,000 men in five days, ready for the field" to resist the State authorities in Tennessee. They also correspond with the report of the committee of the Tennessee Legislature, appointed to investigate the outrages upon Union citizens of that State. We make from that report the following extracts:

The outrages which have been perpetrated in many counties of Middle and West Tennessee during the past few months have been so numerous, and of such an aggravated character, as almost to baffle investigation. In these counties a reign of terror exists, which is so absolute that the best citizens are unable or unwilling to give free expression to their opinions. The terror inspired by the secret organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan is so great that the officers of the law are powerless to execute its provisions, to discharge their duties, or to bring the guilty perpetrators of these outrages to the punishment they deserve. * * * * * *The moving principle by which they are actuated appears to be hostility to the State and National authorities, and in the minds of these men, to have voted for "Brownlow" or the "Republican ticket," or to be a "Radical," is the greatest of crimes.*

Your committee believe that during the past six months the murders in Tennessee, to say nothing of other outrages, would average one per day, or one for every twenty-four hours, that in the great majority of cases they have been perpetrated by the Klan referred to, and few, if any, have been brought to punishment. A number of counties in the State are entirely at the mercy of this organization, and roving bands of marauders nightly bid defiance to the civil authorities, and threaten to drive out every man, white or black, who does not submit to their arbitrary dictation. To add to the general lawlessness of these communities, bad men of every description take advantage of the circumstances surrounding them, and perpetrate acts of violence from personal or pecuniary motives, under the plea of political necessity. *Colored laborers have been driven from their homes by dishonest land owners, in order to deprive them of their share of the crops they cultivated and the wages they have justly earned by their labor.* Other outrages of similar character are daily committed, and the officers of the law are unable or unwilling to prevent or redress them.

These allegations are supported by numerous distinct specifications. The report embodies a statement of murders and other outrages perpetrated within the State of Tennessee from July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868. Altogether, it is alleged that there were 160 murders, 98 of white, 24 of colored, and 38 unknown. Of the perpetrators, 15 fled the country, 13 were bound over for trial, 6 escaped from custody, 12 were convicted, 29 acquitted, and in 72 cases no action whatever was taken. In no case was a white man convicted for the murder of a black, and in only two cases bound over for trial. All of these murders, except thirteen, occurred in Middle and West Tennessee, where the Ku-Klux are operating, and yet it is believed that this report embraces not more than half of the murders actually committed in the State, while many have occurred since the expiration of the period covered by the report.

Can any intelligent patriotic man read these evidences of crime and outrage, and then listen unmoved to the appeals of such Union men as the author of the letter which we publish elsewhere, to elect Grant and Colfax, as the only salvation for the loyal men of the South?

THE New York *Nation* very correctly attributes the overwhelming character of the Republican victory in Vermont to the fact that "Hampton and Vallandigham were permitted to make themselves the present leaders of the Democratic party." It adds: "Practically, the people are asked to say that we ought to give the negro back to his old owner, and substitute a South Carolina Black Code for the Civil Rights Bill. On that issue Vermont, at any rate, seems to have its mind made up. The effect will no doubt be good in Maine, and we dare say there are more Republican voters in Pennsylvania this morning than two days ago."

CERTAIN Democratic papers have denied that there is any such organization in the South as the "Ku-Klux Klan." The rebel Gen. Forrest, who ought to know, and who should be good authority, says "It is reported, and I believe the report, that there are forty thousand Ku-Klux Klan in Tennessee, and I believe the organization stronger in other States." This indicates what is his opinion about the existence of the organization, while his attempt to show that it is not as bad as represented is invalidated by the actual facts of its atrocious outrages.

IT is reported in some of the Southern papers that Robert Toombs and some other prominent ex-rebels are coming North to instruct the people in their political duties. This is good news. They will meet no heartier welcome than from Republicans. By all means let them come. Their presence only is needed as champions of Copperhead Democracy, to swell

THE JAKE THOMPSON LETTER, AGAIN.

We intimated a suspicion, some days ago, that the *Herald* of this city has grown lukewarm in the support of its candidate for Congress in this District, and we are daily receiving evidence confirmatory of that suspicion. Evidently a quarrel of some kind between the chivalrous militia General and peace leader, on the one hand, and his organ, on the other, is brewing or secretly in full blast, which can alone account for the fact that the latter is wholly silent in reference to its candidate, about whom it could not say too much at the opening of the canvass; or, if it alludes to him at all, it deals in covert attacks which are more damaging than its silence. Gen. Singleton said at Rock Island that he went "to Canada to see the rebel officials there" (meaning G. C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, Geo. N. Sanders, J. P. Holcombe and their associate representatives of the rebel Government); the *Herald*, four days after that speech was delivered, said he didn't—that "nobody believed it when the charge was made, and nobody believes it now." Gen. Singleton said at Rock Island that his peace mission to Richmond "failed;" the *Herald* contradicted that also, and asserted that Davis "concluded to accept Mr. Lincoln's terms of peace and reconciliation;" and, again, that "his mission was partially successful." Either Gen. Singleton has taken his "organ" to task for its blundering contradictions and has commanded it to be silent, unless it can give forth less discordant music, or he has refused "to bleed" as freely as the exigencies of the campaign and the hard service required in his support seem to demand. Or, perhaps, the *Herald* is indignant at the discovery that Gen. Singleton opposed the election of McClellan and denounced the platform adopted at Chicago, in 1864, as "a conspicuous and deliberate act of faithlessness to Democratic principles," placing "said Convention out of the pale of true Democracy," and means now to seek revenge by withdrawing from his support altogether. However this may be, the facts are apparent and significant, and are already beginning to attract attention and excite remark.

A recent article in the *Herald*, ostensibly in defence of Gen. Singleton, but in reality a covert attack upon him, strikingly illustrates the truth of what we have said above. In that paper of Saturday last, (under the title of "Another Radical Forgery,") we find the following:

"Some weeks ago the WHIG of this city concocted a letter purporting to have been written by one Jacob Thompson about Gen. James W. Singleton. The WHIG paraded the letter before its readers, conceding, however, when it printed it, that it had been wretchedly mutilated. In a public speech in Rock Island, Gen. Singleton pronounced the letter a forgery and a fraud, and so far as it related to *him*, a *base fabrication*. The WHIG has made no attempt to prove the genuineness of the letter, and therefore quietly rests under the charge of having perpetrated a forgery, a fraud, and a base fabrication. It is no trouble to the WHIG to rest under a charge of that sort. It is compelled to do it almost daily."

Now this is transparent nonsense, designed either to practice upon the ignorance or stupidity of the *Herald's* habitual readers, or to expose the utter weakness of Singleton's cause, by showing that his supporters dare not meet the truth. It does both. How utterly silly is the charge that the WHIG "concocted a letter," which it was afterwards compelled to "mutilate" in order to adapt to its uses! Would it not have been easier and more effective for the WHIG to have "concocted" that letter as an entirety in the form needed, instead of concocting it first and mutilating its own production afterwards? The *Herald* evidently belongs to that class who, according to a well known adage, need to "have good memories"—when it allows two consecutive sentences to contradict each other in this fashion. At least it should endeavor to keep probabilities on its side, if it expects to be believed.

There is no moderately intelligent citizen of the Fourth District who does not know (whether the *Herald* does or not) that the letter referred to—the Jake Thompson letter charging one "Singleton" with having "received and not accounted for $13,000" from Barrett, an agent of the rebel government in the North—is not matter of either WHIG or *Herald* veracity, but of official record. It was found among the rebel documents captured at Richmond, and *is published, just as found, on page 14th of the Congressional Report on the Assassination of Lincoln, made to the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.* Gen. Singleton knows this. Accordingly in his Rock Island speech he was not foolish enough to charge the WHIG or any one else with concocting that letter. He knew that, so far as the WHIG is concerned, it is genuine. He knew that the original was on file "in the 'Bureau of Military Justice,'" at Washington, and he conceded that fact, though he denied its truth as applying to him, and caviled somewhat absurdly at the means by which it had reached Richmond, "if Thompson wrote it in Canada," and had been picked up in the street" "after one end of it had been burnt off." He thus fully recognized the

was a perfectly legitimate business transaction, and it assured its readers that, as soon as Gen. Singleton should return from his canvass in the northern part of the District, he would proceed to exhibit to the WHIG and to the public proofs by his private books and papers that this was so. It thus directly and by implication contradicted Singleton's explanation in his Rock Island speech; and its subsequent plea that the Thompson letter is a "forgery," is evidently an afterthought. Did it execute this "change of base" because it found its first position untenable—that the documents would not bear the proposed inspection? Nearly a month has passed since that promise was made, and yet no such exhibition of evidence as was then promised has been made; and it is even questionable whether Gen. Singleton ever authorized it. Evidently these blundering contradictions are working Gen. Singleton no good, and unless he can induce his organ to harmonize its music with his own, or silence it altogether, what little strength he had even in his own party will be sacrificed to a feeling of intense disgust. It is scarcely possible that such persistent contradictions and systematic frustration of the plans of his campaign, can have any other motive than secret hostility.

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

Whatever his friends may say about it, Gov. Seymour is evidently not hopeful of a Democratic victory in November. In the following private letter, which was clearly not intended for publication, but which, by some blunder similar to that which got Mr. Pendleton's despairing dispatch to the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois into the papers, has come to the light, he expresses his despondency in language too plain to be misunderstood:

UTICA, July 24, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have not been able until this moment to answer your kind letter of the 18th instant. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends, *but they have plunged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go, but, now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can.* I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention. If you get time, I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. Seymour joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. Ingersoll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Conn.

The "sage of Utica" is just beginning to realize, in its full force, the truth of his declaration to the Convention which nominated him, that he "could not accept their nomination without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril." He is now in a condition to appreciate and appropriate to himself the sentiment of Hamlet's famous soliloquy:

To be, or not to be, that is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune;
Or to take arms against *a sea of troubles*,
And, by opposing, end them? *To die,—to sleep,—*
No more;—and, by a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To die;—to sleep;—
To sleep, perchance to dream, ay, *there's the rub;*
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. There's the respect,
That makes calamity of so long life:
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life;
But that *the dread of something after death*,—
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus *conscience does make cowards of us all.*
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

The charge of Mr. Seymour against his friends, that they have "plunged him into a sea of troubles," while it indicates a disposition somewhat impatiently to throw the responsibility of his misfortunes upon others, also indicates that the soliloquy of the "mad Dane" was running in his mind when he wrote. It is evident that he is meditating upon poison and pogniards, and should be looked to.

But Mr. Seymour has himself to thank for the uncomfortable position in which he stands. Pledged not to accept a nomination for the Presidency, when that nomination was pressed upon him by the rebels of the South, in a cowardly manner he decided to accept in violation of his repeated declarations and with the full knowledge, as he then confessed, of the fact that he was placing himself and the Democratic party "in peril" by so doing. His pledges bound him to refuse the nomination and to support Mr. Chase, yet when required by rebels to do so, he chose to repudiate all these pledges and accept a nomination which he professed to desire should be given to another.

His acknowledgment that he does "not know how the canvass will go" is an instructive commentary, as, in the frankness of a confidential private communication, it is evidently honestly spoken, upon the boastful predictions of his friends.

The charge that the "Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest," is amusing, coming from a man who, only a few months ago, denounced in unmeasured terms the policy of paying the

A COPPERHEAD CANARD.

Robert T. Lincoln Denies that he is for Seymour.

For some time past Democratic papers, especially in the East, have been publishing a report that Robert T. Lincoln, Esq., of Chicago, son of the martyred President, was "heartily for Seymour and Blair." This report having been brought to Mr. Lincoln's attention by a friend, he has written the following letter on the subject, which will set the matter at rest:

CHICAGO, August 17, 1868.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst., enclosing a slip from a newspaper in which it is stated I am 'heartily for Seymour' &c, and requesting a word from me, is received.

"You tell me that the report has been somewhat extensively circulated in the East. I had heard such a rumor two days ago, but gave it no attention, thinking it deserved none; but in reply to your letter I have to say there is no truth whatever in the paragraph. Although not now taking an *active* part in the political campaign, I feel sure that *there is not one who more earnestly desires the success of Gen. Grant and the Republican party than myself.*

"You may make such use of this note as you deem proper. "I am, sir, very truly yours,

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN."

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The State election in Maine, which occurs on Monday next (September 14th,) is looked forward to with more interest than ever by both parties, since the overwhelming Republican triumph in Vermont. The State has been canvassed with great thoroughness by speakers on both sides, and there is reason to anticipate an unusually full vote. There are State officers, members of Congress and Legislature to elect. The following are the respective tickets for Governor and Congressmen:

GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democrat.
Joshua L. C. Chamberlain.	Eben F. Pillsbury.

CONGRESS.

1. John Lynch,	Charles A. Shaw,
2. Samuel P. Morrill,	A. Garcelin,
3. James G. Blaine,	E. W. Farley,
4. John A. Peters,	O. W. Ladd,
5. Eugene Hall,	Arno Wiswall.

For the advantage of reference and comparison, we give the vote of the last four years:

Years	Total vote.	Rep. Maj.
1864	111,099	19,181
1865	86,039	22,821
1866	111,480	27,258
1867	103,704	11,342

The result of next Monday, it is believed, will show a Republican majority very nearly as large as any of the above.

DEMOCRATIC RUFFIANISM.

The numerous acts of ruffianism and outrage committed by members of the Democratic party against Republicans at Chicago, Edwardsville, Springfield, Decatur, and elsewhere in this State, indicate that there is a spirit abroad even in Illinois which is in harmony with that of the murderous Ku-Klux Klan of the South. The Joliet (Ill.) *Republican* of the 5th inst., gives the following account of the assaults upon a body of "Tanners" in that city a week ago on the occasion of a speech by John Pope Hodnett, a loyal Irish Republican—the object of the rioters apparently being to prevent Irishmen from listening to a Republican speaker of their own nationality:

About eight o'clock the "Tanners" marched in a body to escort the speaker from the National Hotel. On the street they were assailed by a Copperhead mob, made up mainly of the worst element in our city, but encouraged and led on by some men who claim a share of respectability. Opposite the store of Robert Walsh the "Tanners" were greeted with a shower of rotten eggs, stones and other missiles; and from the vicinity of the grocery of Messrs. Barcy & Ryan, they were subjected to a like assault, the mob hooting and groaning at them like a pack of hyenas. One of the "Tanners" received a severe wound on the head by a stone thrown by some one among the mob, whereupon one of the company fired a pistol with the design of intimidating the mob from further attack.

After the "Tanners" marched into the Court House, the mob assembled in force at the gate in front of the Public Square, and made the night hideous by their demoniac groans and yells. It was well understood that they intended to renew the attack when the "Tanners" again came out. By the prompt action of the police, a general assault was prevented, but when the "Tanners" separated at the rendezvous to proceed to their homes, a number of them were dogged by squads of the hellions, and assaulted on the way, a number having their caps and uniforms torn from them. The proceedings of this mob throughout, were a disgrace to any community claiming to be civilized, and for the credit of our city, we trust will never be repeated. We know there are Democrats who reprobate such scenes, and who were mortified and ashamed at the action of their fellow-partisans. Still it cannot be denied, that the mob was instigated and urged on by men occupying conspicuous places in the Democratic ranks of this city.

The same paper, under the head of "Another Dastardly Outrage," relates the following:

On Thursday evening, not long after dark, Mr. Horace Humphrey, while standing on Jefferson street, near the Democratic headquarters, was approached by a Copperhead thing, named Johnson, and asked if he was one of the Tanners. Mr Humphrey replied in a civil way that he was, when he was immediately knocked down and brutally beaten! Mr. H. is an old and highly respected citizen of Joliet, in no sense a politician, and the last man in the world who would participate in a street brawl.

This brutal assault upon a peaceful citizen is no doubt the direct result of the encouragement given to such lawlessness and brutality by the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, in refunding a fine imposed upon a Copperhead city official for a similar outrage. If the Democratic leaders expect to gain anything by inaugurating a reign of terror in this city, we can assure them they are mistaken. However successful their associates, the Ku-Klux Klans, may be in the rebel States, the Republicans of Joliet will take care of themselves.

Though the conduct of both parties in this city has generally been characterized by good order, there have been occasional assaults upon unoffending Republicans at Democratic meetings, which indicate that the same spirit which has been manifested elsewhere, exists among some of the members of the Democratic party here, also. All good citizens of every party will unite to reprobate such scenes.

THE following is told by the Shelbyville (Ky.,) *Sentinel*, which professes to receive the statement from a "friend just from Illinois:"

At a recent Democratic gathering at Springfield, two thousand men who have heretofore voted the radical ticket, marched in procession under Democratic banners, and will vote for Seymour and Blair.

There is not an intelligent and honest Copperhead in Illinois who does not know and stand ready to confess the story of accessions to his party in this State to be false. Such

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Sulphur Springs Conference—The Rosecrans-Lee Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The following is the Rosecrans-Lee correspondence:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 26, 1868.

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future of the country, I come with my heart in my hand, to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States; especially to ascertain the sentiments of *those brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men, who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years*, laid down their arms, and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting States rights to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us toward consolidation, and also that so great a country as ours even now is—certainly is to be—must have State Governments to attend to local details, or go further and fare worse. It is plain to us at the West and North, that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, *depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency*, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom. *We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par*, and that, therefore, the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South.

We also see other mischief, quite possible if not probable to arise, such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke, discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical, agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villainies on us.

We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill. I believe—every one, I know, who reflects, believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, and reorganize their business; to set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously, and contentedly at work, and to invite capital, enterprise, and labor from elsewhere to come freely among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our Government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold-standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation, a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers who fought for the Union—ask every thinking man of the great West and North—ask why it cannot be done? We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years, that the people of the South will not do it; that if ever done at all it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedman and the poor whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people are willing to attempt to lead and make their saving off these ignorant, inexperienced colored people—mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance no Government can be placed. We are told that this kind of Government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it, or move out of the country. Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West, I dare say, believe that there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all the South. We know that they *who organized and sustaind the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South.* They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the freedmen, and restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken.

The question which we want answered is, Are they willing to do it? *I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this*, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things. I come to ask more; I want to ask you, *in whose purity and patriotism, I here express unqualified confidence*, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it. I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrance of action. I want to know if you, and the gentlemen, who will join in that expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, *to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West*, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storms.

I know you are *a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country*, and that what you would say would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representa-

ern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. *Through their State conventions they abolished slavery*, and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. *If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality*, we believe that ere now the old incitations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling towards the Government of the United States, but *they complain that their rights, under the Constitution, are withheld from them in the administration thereof.* Their idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races, has wrought no change in our feelings toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motive, would, therefore, prompt the South to extend to the negroes care and protection.

The important fact that *the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other is gradually becoming apparent to both*, and we believe that, but for the influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any systems of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race; but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present *the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power.* They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them, to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and a restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity. *They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution.* They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish that on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. Treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE, Va.	B. C. ADAMS, Miss.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, La.	W. J. GREEN, N. C.
A. H. STEPHENS, Ga.	LEWIS E. HARNIE, Va.
A. H. H. STUART, Ga.	P. V. DANIELS, Jr., Va.
C. M. CONRAD, La.	W. T. SUTHERLIN, Va.
LINTON STEPHENS, Ga.	A. P. JAMES, La.
A. T. CAPERTON, W. Va.	T. BEAUREGARD, Tex.
JOHN ECHOLS, Va.	M. O. H. NORTON, La.
F. S. STOCKDALE, Tex.	T. P. BRANCH, Ga.
F. W. PICKENS, S. C.	R. T. RUSSELL, Ga.
WM. J. ROBINSON, Va.	SAML. J. DOUGLAS, Fla.
JAS. R. ANDERSON, Va.	JEREMIAH MORTON, Va.
WM. F. TURNER, W. Va.	JOHN B. BALDWIN, Va.
C. H. SUBBER, S. C.	GEO. W. BOLLING, Va.
E. FONTAINE, Va.	THEO. F. CONWAY, Va.
JOHN LETCHER, Va.	JAMES LYONS, Va.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

THE BINCKLEY "MARE'S NEST"

The President's "Little Game" prematurely exposed—Binckley's Blundering.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The premature discovery and publication of Binckley's operations in New York has disturbed President Johnson and all around him more than anything that has occurred in a long time, while all of Rollins' friends are laughing over the affair. Mr. Johnson is privately denouncing Binckley for being such a stupid manager. Last night the President caused a statement to be widely telegraphed to the effect that he knew nothing of Binckley's atttempt gainst Rollins.

It is positively known here that Binckley went to New York for the special purpose, not only with the President's consent and direction, but at that period with a letter of authority from the President, and this letter Binckley has been showing in New York. The exact plan was this: Binckley was to go to New York and the whole case was to be made and kept perfectly quiet till officially presented to the President. The latter was then to examine the case and feel compelled by a sense of duty, on the showing made, to suspend Rollins. Binckley, however, not knowing the relations of the parties, selected as one of the conspirators Mr. Rollins, which gave such a ridiculous character to the whole affair that the President and the whole ring in the thing with him are trying

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

Sterling has an elegant new Court House.

There 943 deaths in Chicago during the month of August.

A telegraph line has been constructed to Keithsburg.

A new county jail is being constructed at Aledo, Mercer county.

A. J. Barnes recently sold a farm in McLean county for $24,000 cash.

The September term of the Supreme Court met at Ottawa on Tuesday.

The flax mills at Rockford are now turning out 500 yards of crash per day.

Wheaton College requires to be enlarged, to accommodate the increase of students.

The 124th Illinois regiment will hold a reunion at Aurora on Thursday of next week.

Bloomington has 4089 children entitled to school privileges, but accommodations for only 1400.

Two horses-thieves were arrested at Bureau Junction, a few days ago, and sent to jail at Princeton.

The Democrats of Chicago are trying to induce Wm. M. Ogden to run as their candidate for Congress.

At the Educational Convention, at Centralia, last week, a Teachers' Association for Southern Illinois was formed.

Greene county by a vote of 1,171 to 265 decided to subscribe $50,000 to the Rock Island, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

The story of the kidnapping of boys in Chicago is proved to be a hoax, by the confession of the boy who first started it.

Dr. H. H. Warner, formerly a surgeon in an Iowa regiment, died very suddenly at his home in Lincoln, Ill., a few days ago.

The Defensive Mercantile Association, of Chicago, capital stock $500,000, has filed a certificate of organization with the Secretary of State.

A distillery, at Wesley City, owned by Henry Wilkey, of Pekin, was destroyed by an incendiary fire, Wednesday morning. Loss $13,000.

The earnings for the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in August were $17,627, against $12,749 for the corresponding week last year.

An iron bridge has just been completed over Macoupin creek, two and one half miles east of Carlinville. It has a span of seventy feet and cost $1,650.

The Republicans of Peoria built a "wigwam" for political meetings, in that city last week, commencing on Monday and finishing it on Thursday.

The *State Journal* reports that the houses of L. H. Converse and Fletcher Haines, in Springfield, were struck by lightning during the storm of Saturday morning last.

The Commissioners of Central Park, New York, have presented four swans to the city of Chicago. They are to find a home in Lincoln Park, in the latter city.

A Mr. Thompson, at Coal Valley, near Rock Island, had one of his thighs fractured by the falling of a portion of the roof, while in the mines, on Tuesday last.

On Tuesday last a little son of S. F. Robinson, of Rockford, stuck a lighted match into a flask of gunpowder, and was badly burned about the face and chest by the explosion.

Mr. Alexander Stephens, a wealthy farmer living near Bushnell, committed suicide last week by shooting himself through the head. Partial insanity is assigned as the cause.

A. J. Bradshaw, formerly sheriff of Morgan county, has been nominated by the Democracy of Henderson county as their candidate for Representative to the State Legislature.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* estimates the grain received at the several grain warehouses at the eastern depot in Bloomington, for the week ending August 28th, at 40,000 bushels.

Thomas Mulligan, of Galena, died, Sunday, from the effects of an injury received at the late railroad accident, near Council Hill. This makes five men whose were lost from the same cause.

A boy boy named Gus. Fable, aged 13 years, while attempting to jump on a freight train at Lincoln, on Monday last, fell between the wheels and was so horribly mangled that he died a few hours afterward.

A gentleman of Decatur has in his possession a petrified mussel shell, recently taken out of a coal shaft near Howlett, Sangamon county, at a depth of 174 feet beneath the surface. The shell is covered with a coating of iron ore.

Elmira, Stark Co., is said to have a church congregation numbering about one hundred, composed entirely of Scottish Highlanders, who speak the old Gaelic tongue in its purity, not one of them understanding English to any extent.

In an affray at the butchering house of Reid & Sherman, in Chicago, on Saturday, John Gillan, a sheep dealer, was badly cut by Timothy and Michael Murphy. Gillan lies in a dangerous condition. The Murpheys claim to have acted in self-defense. They are under arrest.

It is reported that an average of fifteen trains, averaging 35 cars each, pass over the C. B. & Q. R. R. per day, bearing the grain of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri to the Eastern market. They will average 14,000 bushels of grain each, or a total of 210,000 bushels daily.

Michael Desmond, who killed Wm. Henderson at the Republican meeting at Edwardsville, on the 25th ult., has surrendered himself to the authorities. He had been concealed in a cornfield about eight miles from Edwardsville; and on Saturday sent word to the Sheriff, through his friends, that if he could be insured protection he would surrender. This protection was guaranteed, and he gave himself up.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

The Baptist Association will meet at Lagrange, Sept. 11th

A grand Radical mass meeting will be held at Canton September 12th.

A man was killed at a Democratic pole raising in Jackson county the other day.

The grasshoppers are very numerous in Andrew county, and have attacked the corn.

A militia company has been organized in Wayne township, Buchanan, under the State laws.

The ex-rebel Gen. Hill is making Seymour and Blair speeches to the rebels of North Missouri.

The money drawer in the store of Strouse and Longfield, at Glasgow, was robbed by a burglar.

The new town of Craig, in Holt county, on the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad is growing rapidly.

Mr. C. T. Helm, formerly of Hannibal, and late of Kansas City, died of typhoid fever, at the latter place on Friday last.

Mr. Turpen, a citizen of Grundy county, was killed by a threshing machine last week, on the farm of C. I. Woods, near Nevada.

An old citizen of Chariton county, named Philemon Ellis, on the 22d ult., shot his son-in-law and then killed himself. Family differences led to the quarrel.

The project for the construction of a new railroad bridge over the Missouri opposite Leavenworth is flagging on account of differences among those interested in it.

At St. Louis, last week Rev. Chas. F. Robertson, of Malone, N. Y., has been chosen Bishop of Missouri, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Hawks.

A few days since, Mr. Wm. Hubbard, who resides about a mile from Hannibal, fell from a scaffold on which he was standing, picking peaches, breaking two ribs.

The tobacco factory of W. Y. Williams, at Lagrange, which has been standing idle for several weeks, has been leased by Geo. H. Simpson, who resumes work with a large number of hands.

At Bethany, a few days ago, a quiet and peaceable citizen whilst on horseback, was shot at three times by another citizen. Political differences prompted the assault. No blood was spilled.

Garrett Lay, a few days since, drove a wagon and team of horses over the bank of Bonne Femme Creek, near Lafayette, and falling a distance of twenty-five feet, under the wagon, was instantly killed.

The grain stacks of D. Staplin, living near Macon City were destroyed by fire one night last week, immediately after he had completed the harvest. The fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary. The loss is stated at $800.

Ephriam Murreily, living near Readsville, Callaway county, on the 24th ult., was thrown from a wagon, and the lines catching his foot, he was drawn over a rocky road for half a mile before the team could be stopped. He died a few moments after being rescued.

James Rudd was shot and killed by Joseph Knox, a saloon keeper at Waverly, Lafayette county, a few days ago. Rudd's brother had been assassinated a few weeks before, and he suspected Knox of the deed and threatened to be revenged. All three had been in the rebel army.

A disasterous fire, starting from the ignition of a barn, occurred at Troy, Lincoln county, on the 17th ult., resulting in the destruction of property valued at $15,000. Messrs. Crump & Wing, dry goods merchants, were the principal sufferers, losing $10,000 to $12,000.

A shooting affair occurred at the Fair Grounds at Sturgeon, a few days ago, between Wm. Brown and Blank Combs. Eight or ten shots were fired, one of which hit a lady and the other a man, who were in the amphitheatre. Brown and Combs were not hit, but were arrested.

E. N. Roberts, an old resident of St. Joseph, died suddenly on Monday morning. On Sunday night he retired to his bed in good health; about an hour after midnight he arose and went to the well for a drink of water; on returning he remarked that he felt cold, and within ten minutes thereafter he was a corpse.

Joseph Jenkins was arrested in Howard county the other day, having in his possession two valuable horses which he had stolen from Dr. Kingsborry, of that county. In attempting to escape he was shot twice in the hip, and was then taken before a Justice of the Peace, to whom he made a full and free confession.

Mr. Jas. G. McCoy, a prominent cattle dealer, of Sangamon county, Ill., passed through St. Louis a few days ago on his way to Chicago and New York with three full grown male buffaloes, which he had caught with the lasso on the plains 700 miles west of St. Louis. They were respectively 6, 12 and 18 years old, and weighed 1,400, 1,500 and 1,600 pounds. He also had a yearling elk.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of Tennessee are intriguing to obtain the negro vote.

Gen. John A. Dix strongly endorses the nomination of Grant and Colfax.

The Philadelphia *Press* claims that Pennsylvania will go for Grant by 20,000 majority.

A grand Republican mass meeting and barbecue is to be held at Lincoln, Logan county, Ill., on Friday next.

Prof. Turner and A. J. Burr, candidates for Congress, hold a joint political discussion at Jacksonville on Thursday next.

Gen. Palmer addressed more than five thousand people at Paris, on Friday. Over two thousand Tanners

The Weekly Whig

—AT—

Reduced Rates for the Campaign.

The Presidential Campaign is open. Our candidates and platform are before the people. We can talk to fifty thousand readers as well as to twenty thousand, and in order to increase our general circulation during the canvass, we have made a great reduction in our terms for that period.

The *Weekly* edition of THE QUINCY WHIG, containing thirty columns of reading matter each week, with full reports of all the leading markets and the latest news from all quarters, will be sent from Aug. 10th until November 14th, 1868, on the following terms, for

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The friends of the cause in Illinois and Missouri will please aid us in extending our circulation during the campaign.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have a large number of readers for the campaign whom we would like to retain as regular subscribers. We therefore make them this liberal proposition:

For $2 remitted to us at any time before November 14th (when campaign subscriptions expire) we will continue to forward the paper until December 31, 1869, without intermission, thus giving to each campaign subscriber a *premium of six extra copies*. We hope they will all decide to go with us through the first year of Gen. Grant's administration.

Address as above.

THE SOUTH.

In another part of the WHIG, we print a noteworthy letter from a prominent and distinguished citizen of Mississippi, in reference to the issues involved in the pending Presidential contest. The letter was addressed, in the way of private and confidential correspondence, to a personal friend of the writer in this State, who, believing the matter which it contained of the utmost importance, has placed it at our disposal for publication. For reasons which will be apparent from the letter itself, and the state of feeling which it describes at the South, we omit the name of the author and his place of residence, but both of these are in our possession, and we are prepared not only to furnish conclusive evidence of the genuineness of the letter, but of the high character of the writer also.

It is sufficient to say that this letter is from the pen of a gentleman who has for many years occupied a high position, socially and politically, in the State of Mississippi; who, although always opposed to Jeff. Davis and for many years to the dominant political party, yet, under a mistaken sense of duty to his State, early engaged in the war on the rebel side; who fought as bravely as any in support of the rebel cause, but having been captured, returned to his home and there observed the terms of his parole with the most scrupulous integrity, and since the overthrow of the rebellion and the work of reconstruction has commenced, has received evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens by being elected to one of the highest offices in the gift of the people of the State. Believing that interest, as well as duty and honor, demanded that the Southern people should accept the terms of reconstruction imposed upon them by the victorious Government, he has yielded a cheerful acquiescence, at least, to the policy of Congress on this subject, and a year or eighteen months ago dared to urge the acceptance of those terms upon the people of Mississippi, and has otherwise given evidence not only of regret for the part he played in secession, but of the highest patriotism and love for the Union.

With these antecedents and views of the duty and interests of the South, it is not surprising that he should declare, as he does, in significant language:

"*I wish peace and can see no way to that result, except through the elevation of some firm defender of the Constitution to the Presidency.* I REST MY HOPES ON GEN. GRANT. *Should Gov. Seymour be elected, intestine feuds and internal commotion will agitate the Southern States*, CULMINATING IN ANOTHER WAR MORE FIERCE AND TERRIBLE THAN THAT THROUGH WHICH WE HAVE PASSED."

"The Southern people," he adds, "are bold in declaring for the old Constitution—the pro-secession Constitution. Should this be yielded, then they will demand, as in days past, the Southern interpretation of that instrument." Again, he states

These allegations are supported by numerous distinct specifications. The report embodies a statement of murders and other outrages perpetrated within the State of Tennessee from July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868. Altogether, it is alleged that there were 160 murders, 98 of white, 24 of colored, and 38 unknown. Of the perpetrators, 15 fled the country, 13 were bound over for trial, 6 escaped from custody, 12 were convicted, 29 acquitted, and in 72 cases no action whatever was taken. In no case was a white man convicted for the murder of a black, and in only two cases bound over for trial. All of these murders, except thirteen, occurred in Middle and West Tennessee, where the Ku-Klux are operating, and yet it is believed that this report embraces not more than half of the murders actually committed in the State, while many have occurred since the expiration of the period covered by the report.

Can any intelligent patriotic man read these evidences of crime and outrage, and then listen unmoved to the appeals of such Union men as the author of the letter which we publish elsewhere, to elect Grant and Colfax, as the only salvation for the loyal men of the South?

THE New York *Nation* very correctly attributes the overwhelming character of the Republican victory in Vermont to the fact that "Hampton and Vallandigham were permitted to make themselves the present leaders of the Democratic party." It adds: "Practically, the people are asked to say that we ought to give the negro back to his old owner, and substitute a South Carolina Black Code for the Civil Rights Bill. On that issue Vermont, at any rate, seems to have its mind made up. The effect will no doubt be good in Maine, and we dare say there are more Republican voters in Pennsylvania this morning than two days ago."

CERTAIN Democratic papers have denied that there is any such organization in the South as the "Ku-Klux Klan." The rebel Gen. Forrest, who ought to know, and who should be good authority, says "it is reported, and I believe the report, that there are forty thousand Ku-Klux Klan in Tennessee, and I believe the organization stronger in other States." This indicates what is his opinion about the existence of the organization, while his attempt to show that it is not as bad as represented is invalidated by the actual facts of its atrocious outrages.

IT is reported in some of the Southern papers that Robert Toombs and some other prominent ex-rebels are coming North to instruct the people in their political duties. This is good news. They will meet no heartier welcome than from Republicans. By all means let them come. Their presence only is needed as champions of Copperhead Democracy, to swell the Republican majorities in most Northern States from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

HON. T. J. TURNER, of Freeport, Ill., formerly chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, but who went off after Johnson, two years ago, and became the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, in opposition to Mr. Washburne, it is announced, has given in his adhesion to Grant and Colfax.

THE canvass is being conducted with great spirit on the part of the Republicans in Nebraska. A brilliant torch-light procession was gotten up by the young men at Omaha on the evening of the 3d, which was participated in by hundreds, and it is reported called out five thousand people.

A SPRINGFIELD special to the Chicago *Evening Journal* says:

General Palmer arrived at the State capital on last Saturday in good health. He reports the prospects in all parts of the State he has visited as exceedingly brilliant. The meeting at Paris, in Edgar county, on last Friday, he reports as the second meeting in magnitude of the campaign, and inferior to none in enthusiasm and purpose. The Governor will remain in town a few days attending to private business.

SENATOR HENDERSON passed through Hannibal on Monday last, on his way to North Missouri, where he engages in the canvass in support of Grant and Colfax and the Radical State ticket.

AN editorial in a Democratic paper opens as follows: "We were sober yesterday"—implying that the writer is usually in a different condition.

support altogether. However this may be, the facts are apparent and significant, and are already beginning to attract attention and excite remark.

A recent article in the *Herald*, ostensibly in defence of Gen. Singleton, but in reality a covert attack upon him, strikingly illustrates the truth of what we have said above. In that paper of Saturday last, (under the title of "Another Radical Forgery,") we find the following:

"Some weeks ago the WHIG of this city concocted a letter purporting to have been written by one Jacob Thompson about Gen. James W. Singleton. The WHIG paraded the letter before its readers, conceding, however, when it printed it, that it had been wretchedly mutilated. In a public speech in Rock Island, Gen. Singleton pronounced the letter a forgery and a fraud, and so far as it related to *him*, a *base fabrication*. The WHIG has made no attempt to prove the genuineness of the letter, and therefore quietly rests under the charge of having perpetrated a forgery, a fraud, and a base fabrication. It is no trouble to the WHIG to rest under a charge of that sort. It is compelled to do it almost daily."

Now this is transparent nonsense, designed either to practice upon the ignorance or stupidity of the *Herald's* habitual readers, or to expose the utter weakness of Singleton's cause, by showing that his supporters dare not meet the truth. It does both. How utterly silly is the charge that the WHIG "concocted a letter," which it was afterwards compelled to "mutilate" in order to adapt to its uses! Would it not have been easier and more effective for the WHIG to have "concocted" that letter as an entirety in the form needed, instead of concocting it first and mutilating its own production afterwards? The *Herald* evidently belongs to that class who, according to a well known adage, need to "have good memories"—when it allows two consecutive sentences to contradict each other in this fashion. At least it should endeavor to keep probabilities on its side, if it expects to be believed.

There is no moderately intelligent citizen of the Fourth District who does not know (whether the *Herald* does or not) that the letter referred to—the Jake Thompson letter charging one "Singleton" with having "received and not accounted for $13,000" from Barrett, an agent of the rebel government in the North—is not matter of either WHIG or *Herald* veracity, but of official record. It was found among the rebel documents captured at Richmond, and *is published, just as found, on page 14th of the Congressional Report on the Assassination of Lincoln, made to the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.* Gen. Singleton knows this. Accordingly in his Rock Island speech he was not foolish enough to charge the WHIG or any one else with concocting that letter. He knew that, so far as the WHIG is concerned, it is genuine. He knew that the original was on file "in the 'Bureau of Military Justice,'" at Washington, and he conceded that fact, though he denied its truth as applying to him, and caviled somewhat absurdly at the means by which it had reached Richmond, "if Thompson wrote it in Canada," and had been picked up in the street" "after one end of it had been burnt off." He thus fully recognized the existence of the paper, leaving to his organ here the task of stupid misrepresentation of facts above quoted.

But these contradictions between Singleton and his home organ, numerous as they are, are not the only ones on record. In his Rock Island speech he denied—not the existence of the Thompson letter, as we have shown—not positively, even, that it referred to him, but—that, as applied to him, it asserted the truth. He denied, by implication if not directly, that there was any truth in the allegation that he had received the $13,000 in rebel funds referred to, or that he had ever had any business transactions justifying the charge that he owed Barrett any such sum. On the other hand, soon after these documents appeared, the *Herald* proceeded to inform its readers with much iteration and circumlocution, and with great stateliness of diction, that there had been dealings between Barrett and Singleton "in the transfer of real estate from one to the other," and it sought to create the impression that the charge in the Thompson letter referred to these private business transactions. It even asserted that "there is not an intimation [in the Thompson letter] that *Gen. Singleton had ever received a dollar from Barrett* or anybody else, to which he was not entitled, but in the mutilating process Thompson is made to state simply that he had received $13,000 from Barrett for which he had not accounted." This the *Herald* endeavored to show

election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention. If you get time, I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. Seymour joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. Ingersoll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Conn.

The "sage of Utica" is just beginning to realize, in its full force, the truth of his declaration to the Convention which nominated him, that he "could not accept their nomination without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril." He is now in a condition to appreciate and appropriate to himself the sentiment of Hamlet's famous soliloquy:

To be, or not to be, that is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune;
Or to take arms *against a sea of troubles*,
And, by opposing, end them? *To die,—to sleep,—*
No more;—and, by a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To die;—to sleep:—
To sleep, perchance to dream, *ay, there's the rub*;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. There's the respect,
That makes calamity of so long life:
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life;
But that *the dread of something after death,—*
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus *conscience does make cowards of us all*.
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

The charge of Mr. Seymour against his friends, that they have "plunged him into a sea of troubles," while it indicates a disposition somewhat impatiently to throw the responsibility of his misfortunes upon others, also indicates that the soliloquy of the "mad Dane" was running in his mind when he wrote. It is evident that he is meditating upon poison and pogniards, and should be looked to.

But Mr. Seymour has himself to thank for the uncomfortable position in which he stands. Pledged not to accept a nomination for the Presidency, when that nomination was pressed upon him by the rebels of the South, in a cowardly manner he decided to accept in violation of his repeated declarations and with the full knowledge, as he then confessed, of the fact that he was placing himself and the Democratic party "in peril" by so doing. His pledges bound him to refuse the nomination and to support Mr. Chase, yet when required by rebels to do so, he chose to repudiate all these pledges and accept a nomination which he professed to desire should be given to another.

His acknowledgment that he does "not know how the canvass will go" is an instructive commentary, as, in the frankness of a confidential private communication, it is evidently honestly spoken, upon the boastful predictions of his friends.

The charge that the "Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a more personal contest," is amusing, coming from a man who, only a few months ago, denounced in unmeasured terms the policy of paying the national debt in greenbacks, and now ostensibly stands upon a platform which approves what he then condemned, besides the fact that he is the candidate of a party whose staple argument is "personal" defamation of his opponent.

The charge of dodging the "financial issues," from such a source, is "good." To answer this, we need only bring the Democratic candidate for the Presidency face to face with the declarations of his Albany speech of March last, when he said:

It is a mistake to suppose that the interests of the bondholder and the taxpayer are antagonistic. The fact is overlooked that in order to make any saving by *giving the bondholder a debased and worthless paper, we must bring upon ourselves disaster and dishonor which will cost a hundred fold what we can save.* It means that we are to give to the laborer for his toil *a base currency. It means that the honor of our country shall be stained.* It means that our business shall be kept in uncertainty and confusion. It means that the laboring man shall suffer by the increased cost of the comforts of life. It means that the tax-payer shall be burdened by a government proved to be corrupt and imbecile by the very depreciation of its money. *We cannot afford to speculate upon the nation's honor at so fearful a cost.* * * * If they [the greenback advocates] carry out their corrupt revolutionary schemes, they will pay off the debt with paper which is not worth ten cents on the dollar. There is no Democrat living who thinks that this can be done with safety, or that it is for the interest of the tax-payer at the East or West. * * * * * * * * *

The national credit can't be bought at a profit unless the nation's character is dishonored. *If we come into power there will be no discredit on our currency, no speculation in paying off our bonds in paper.*

So thought Horatio Seymour, only six months ago, of the policy which he professes, for the sake of a nomination to office, to favor now. "Dodging financial issues," indeed!

THE Quarter Master General has made a report, in which he states that $2,000,000 is saved to the Government annually in transportation of army supplies since the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

DEMOCRATIC RUFFIANISM.

The numerous acts of ruffianism and outrage committed by members of the Democratic party against Republicans at Chicago, Edwardsville, Springfield, Decatur, and elsewhere in this State, indicate that there is a spirit abroad even in Illinois which is in harmony with that of the murderous Ku-Klux Klan of the South. The Joliet (Ill.) *Republican* of the 5th inst., gives the following account of the assaults upon a body of "Tanners" in that city a week ago on the occasion of a speech by John Pope Hodnett, a loyal Irish Republican—the object of the rioters apparently being to prevent Irishmen from listening to a Republican speaker of their own nationality:

About eight o'clock the "Tanners" marched in a body to escort the speaker from the National Hotel. On the street they were assailed by a Copperhead mob, made up mainly of the worst element in our city, but encouraged and led on by some men who claim a share of respectability. Opposite the store of Robert Walsh the "Tanners" were greeted with a shower of rotten eggs, stones and other missiles; and from the vicinity of the grocery of Messrs. Darcy & Ryan, they were subjected to a like assault, the mob hooting and groaning at them like a pack of hyenas. One of the "Tanners" received a severe wound on the head by a stone thrown by some one among the mob, whereupon one of the company fired a pistol with the design of intimidating the mob from further attack.

After the "Tanners" marched into the Court House, the mob assembled in force at the gate in front of the Public Square, and made the night hideous by their demoniac groans and yells. It was well understood that they intended to renew the attack when the "Tanners" again came out. By the prompt action of the police, a general assault was prevented, but when the "Tanners" separated at the rendezvous to proceed to their homes, a number of them were dogged by squads of the hellions, and assaulted on the way, a number having their caps and uniforms torn from them. The proceedings of this mob throughout, were a disgrace to any community claiming to be civilized, and for the credit of our city, we trust will never be repeated. We know there are Democrats who reprobate such scenes, and who were mortified and ashamed at the action of their fellow-partisans. Still it cannot be denied, that the mob was instigated and urged on by men occupying conspicuous places in the Democratic ranks of this city.

The same paper, under the head of "Another Dastardly Outrage," relates the following:

On Thursday evening, not long after dark, Mr. Horace Humphrey, while standing on Jefferson street, near the Democratic headquarters, was approached by a Copperhead thug, named Johnson, and asked if he was one of the Tanners. Mr. Humphrey replied in a civil way that he was, when he was immediately knocked down and brutally beaten! Mr. H. is an old and highly respected citizen of Joliet, in no sense a politician, and the last man in the world who would participate in a street brawl.

This brutal assault upon a peaceful citizen is no doubt the direct result of the encouragement given to such lawlessness and brutality by the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, in refunding a fine imposed upon a Copperhead city official for a similar outrage. If the Democratic leaders expect to gain anything by inaugurating a reign of terror in this city, we can assure them they are mistaken. However successful their associates, the Ku-Klux Klans, may be in the rebel States, the Republicans of Joliet will take care of themselves.

Though the conduct of both parties in this city has generally been characterized by good order, there have been occasional assaults upon unoffending Republicans at Democratic meetings, which indicate that the same spirit which has been manifested elsewhere, exists among some of the members of the Democratic party here, also. All good citizens of every party will unite to reprobate such scenes.

THE following is told by the Shelbyville (Ky.,) *Sentinel*, which professes to receive the statement from a "friend just from Illinois:"

At a recent Democratic gathering at Springfield, two thousand men who have heretofore voted the radical ticket, marched in procession under Democratic banners, and will vote for Seymour and Blair.

There is not an intelligent and honest Copperhead in Illinois who does not know and stand ready to confess the story of accessions to his party in this State to be false. Such stories, concocted for effect abroad, prove the condition of the party to be as desperate elsewhere as here.

A DISPATCH from Chicago reports that Gen. Grant, in consequence of advices received from the West, regards a general Indian war as inevitable, and is determined to make it "short, sharp and decisive." This will be the most merciful course, both to the Indians and the whites. Gen. Sherman is calling for more cavalry to pursue depredating Indians, and his demands are being responded to as promptly as the condition of the War Department will allow.

SOME of the Democratic papers are publishing what they call their Democratic gains in the late election in Kentucky where returned rebels were permitted to vote as often as they pleased. Will they please inform us what were their gains in Vermont last week?

HON. HENRY W. DRAPER (Republican) and Delos P. Phelps (Democratic) candidates for Presidential Elector in this district, commence a series of joint discussions at Clayton, in this county, on Tuesday, September 15th. They will speak at Quincy on the evening of the 16th inst.

GEN. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT and DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Esq., are doing good service for the Republican cause in the counties south of the O. & M. R. R. They frequently fill two appointments in one day.

energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, and reorganize their business; to set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously, and contentedly at work, and to invite capital, enterprise, and labor from elsewhere to come freely among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our Government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation, a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers who fought for the Union—ask every thinking man of the great West and North—ask why it cannot be done? We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years, that the people of the South will not do it; that if ever done at all it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedman and the poor whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people are willing to attempt to lead and make their saving off these ignorant, inexperienced colored people—mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance no Government can be placed. We are told that this kind of Government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it, or move out of the country. Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West, I dare say, believe that there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all the South. We know that they *who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South.* They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the freedmen, and restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken.

The question which we want answered is, Are they willing to do it? *I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this*, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things. I come to ask more; I want to ask you, *in whose purity and patriotism, I here express unqualified confidence*, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it. I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you, and the gentlemen, who will join in that expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, *to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West*, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storms.

I know you are *a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country*, and that what you would say would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured. This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace with all its countless blessings.

Very truly your friend,
W. S. ROSECRANS.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, White Sulpher Springs, Western Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
West Va., Aug. 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestion, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer. Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe that we express the almost unanimous judgement of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that the questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war, the South-

tions which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them, to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and a restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity. *They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution.* They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish that on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. Treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE, Va.	B. C. ADAMS, Miss
G. T. BEAUREGARD, La.	W. J. GREEN, N. C.
A. H. STEPHENS, Ga.	LEWIS E. HARVIE, Va.
A. H. H. STUART, Ga.	P. V. DANIELS, Jr. Va.
C. M. CONRAD, La.	W. T. SUTHERLIN, Va.
LINTON STEPHENS, Ga.	A. P. JAMES, La.
A. T. CAPERTON, W. Va.	T. BEAUREGARD, Tex.
JOHN ECHOLS, Va.	M. O. H. NORTON, La.
F. S. STOCKDALE, Tex.	T. P. BRANCH, Ga.
F. W. PICKENS, S. C.	H. T. RUSSELL, Ga.
WM. J. ROBINSON, Va.	SAML. J. DOUGLAS, Fla.
JAS. R. ANDERSON, Va.	JEREMIAH MORTON, Va.
WM. F. TURNER, W. Va.	JOHN B. BALDWIN, Va.
C. H. SUBER, S. C.	GEO. W. BOLLING, Va.
E. FONTAINE, Va.	THEO. F. CONWAY, Va.
JOHN LETCHER, Va.	JAMES LYONS, Va.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

THE BINCKLEY "MARE'S NEST."

The President's "Little Game" prematurely exposed—Binckley's Blundering.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The premature discovery and publication of Binckley's operations in New York has disturbed President Johnson and all around him more than anything that has occurred in a long time, while all of Rollins' friends are laughing over the affair. Mr. Johnson is privately denouncing Binckley for being such a stupid manager. Last night the President caused a statement to be widely telegraphed to the effect that he knew nothing of Binckley's attempt against Rollins.

It is positively known here that Binckley went to New York for the special purpose, not only with the President's consent and direction, but at that period with a letter of authority from the President, and this letter Binckley has been showing in New York. The exact plan was this: Binckley was to go to New York and the whole case was to be made and kept perfectly quiet till officially presented to the President. The latter was then to examine the case and feel compelled by a sense of duty, on the showing made, to suspend Rollins. Binckley, however, not knowing the relations of the parties, selected as one of the conspirators Mr. Rollins, which gave such a ridiculous character to the whole affair that the President and the whole ring in the thing with him are trying to shift all responsibility on Binckley.

Washington (Sept. 4) special to the Chicago Tribune.

Fitch, Binckley's main detective, arrived here on the six o'clock train from New York with a number of subpœnas for witnesses for the Rollins investigation in New York. He drove furiously around town with an officer to serve these, and returned again on the seven o'clock train. In a few moments' talk with a number of the ring here he admitted that they had found nothing against Commissioner Rollins to support the present charges, and they were now looking for the *mistakes* he had committed, and, further, that they must have them. He said the investigation would yet prove a big thing, and they might rope in Secretary McCulloch before he knew it. The main men in the ring have been very much demoralized by the inklings Fitch gave them of the situation.

Resistance to Revenue Officers in Kentucky.

Washington (Sept. 3) special to the Chicago Tribune.

Information has been received here by officials, of serious demonstrations against the execution of the laws of the United States, by a Marshal of Kentucky, in the counties of LaRue, Nelson and Marion, in that State, in attempting to execute a process of the United States Court in certain revenue cases. The Marshal and Deputy were set upon by six armed men, captured and taken to a mill, where twenty-five other armed men robbed them. Their papers were taken from them, and they were threatened with death to themselves or any person who should attempt to execute a United States process in that neighborhood. They were then dispatched under guard to the nearest railroad depot. The subject of this outrage is under consideration of the Attorney General and Secretary of War.

and one half miles east of Carlinville. It has a span of seventy feet and cost $1,650.

The Republicans of Peoria built a "wigwam" for political meetings, in that city last week, commencing on Monday and finishing it on Thursday.

The *State Journal* reports that the houses of L. H. Converse and Fletcher Haines, in Springfield, were struck by lightning during the storm of Saturday morning last.

The Commissioners of Central Park, New York, have presented four swans to the city of Chicago. They are to find a home in Lincoln Park, in the latter city.

A Mr. Thompson, at Coal Valley, near Rock Island, had one of his thighs fractured by the falling of a portion of the roof, while in the mines, on Tuesday last.

On Tuesday last a little son of S. F. Robinson, of Rockford, stuck a lighted match into a flask of gunpowder, and was badly burned about the face and chest by the explosion.

Mr. Alexander Stephens, a wealthy farmer living near Bushnell, committed suicide last week by shooting himself through the head. Partial insanity is assigned as the cause.

A. J. Bradshaw, formerly sheriff of Morgan county, has been nominated by the Democracy of Henderson county as their candidate for Representative to the State Legislature.

The Bloomington *Pantograph* estimates the grain received at the several grain warehouses at the eastern depot in Bloomington, for the week ending August 28th, at 40,000 bushels.

Thomas Mulligan, of Galena, died, Sunday, from the effects of an injury received at the late railroad accident, near Council Hill. This makes five men whose were lost from the same cause.

A boy boy named Gus. Fahle, aged 13 years, while attempting to jump on a freight train at Lincoln, on Monday last, fell between the wheels and was so horribly mangled that he died a few hours afterward.

A gentleman of Decatur has in his possession a petrified mussel shell, recently taken out of a coal shaft near Howlett, Sangamon county, at a depth of 174 feet beneath the surface. The shell is covered with a coating of iron ore.

Elmira, Stark Co., is said to have a church congregation numbering about one hundred, composed entirely of Scottish Highlanders, who speak the old Gaelic tongue in its purity, not one of them understanding English to any extent.

In an affray at the butchering house of Reid & Sherman, in Chicago, on Saturday, John Gillan, a sheep dealer, was badly cut by Timothy and Michael Murphy. Gillan lies in a dangerous condition. The Murpheys claim to have acted in self-defense. They are under arrest.

It is reported that an average of fifteen trains, averaging 35 cars each, pass over the C. B. & Q. R. R. per day, bearing the grain of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri to the Eastern market. They will average 14,000 bushels of grain each, or a total of 210,000 bushels daily.

Michael Desmond, who killed Wm. Henderson at the Republican meeting at Edwardsville, on the 25th ult., has surrendered himself to the authorities. He had been concealed in a cornfield about eight miles from Edwardsville; and on Saturday sent word to the Sheriff, through his friends, that if he could be insured protection he would surrender. This protection was guaranteed, and he gave himself up.

The Rock Island *Union* says: A few days ago J. N. Wells, in digging a post hole on the bluff above Moline, found an English copper coin of date, 1664. The coin is a little larger than a silver dollar. It was found on the site of the old Indian and French camping ground, about 18 inches under the surface. The coin has a rude representation of the English crown on each side, and is a valuable and curious piece of antiquity.

Mr. Pendleton Indignant.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

There is a rumor on the street, quietly whispered around among the Copperhead heads of messes, that Mr. Pendleton is very much chagrined at General McClernand's publication of his private dispatch about "the condition of our canvass in Ohio." He has sent, it is said, a stinging rebuke to that gentleman for his stupidity in allowing his telegram to get into the newspapers—a thing which he never contemplated, and which has already had a most depressing effect upon the already desperate "condition" of the Ohio Democracy. Mr. George Shutt was immediately sent on as a special envoy to make the necessary explanations and apologies to Mr. Pendleton, and thereupon, in order as far as possible to repair damages, he finally consented, under a sort of protest, to come to Illinois. Such at least is the story on the streets.

The following internal revenue appointments were made Saturday: Storekeepers—D. G. Perkins and A. C. Weisser, Milwaukee, Wis., R. P. Jordan, Buffalo; guagers—Augustus Browning, C. D. Townsend and A. B. Klug, first district Ills.; J. L. Ladd, sixth district Mo. There are now only four or five of the least important districts for which the Commissioner has not submitted nominations for Supervisors.

was spilled.

Garrett Lay, a few days since, drove a wagon and team of horses over the bank of Bonne Femme Creek, near Lafayette, and falling a distance of twenty-five feet, under the wagon, was instantly killed.

The grain stacks of D. Staplin, living near Macon City were destroyed by fire one night last week, immediately after he had completed the harvest. The fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary. The loss is stated at $600.

Ephriam Murrelly, living near Readsville, Callaway county, on the 24th ult., was thrown from a wagon, and the lines catching his foot, he was drawn over a rocky road for half a mile before the team could be stopped. He died a few moments after being rescued.

James Rudd was shot and killed by Joseph Knox, a saloon keeper at Waverly, Lafayette county, a few days ago. Rudd's brother had been assassinated a few weeks before, and he suspected Knox of the deed and threatened to be revenged. All three had been in the rebel army.

A disastrous fire, starting from the ignition of a barn, occurred at Troy, Lincoln county, on the 17th ult., resulting in the destruction of property valued at $15,000. Messrs. Crump & Wing, dry goods merchants, were the principal sufferers, losing $10,000 to $12,000.

A shooting affair occurred at the Fair Grounds at Sturgeon, a few days ago, between Wm. Brown and Blank Combs. Eight or ten shots were fired, one of which hit a lady and the other a man, who were in the ampitheatre. Brown and Combs were not hit, but were arrested.

E. N. Roberts, an old resident of St. Joseph, died suddenly on Monday morning. On Sunday night he retired to his bed in good health; about an hour after midnight he arose and went to the well for a drink of water; on returning he remarked that he felt cold, and within ten minutes thereafter he was a corpse.

Joseph Jenkins was arrested in Howard county the other day, having in his possession two valuable horses which he had stolen from Dr. Kingsberry, of that county. In attempting to escape he was shot twice in the hip, and was then taken before a Justice of the Peace, to whom he made a full and free confession.

Mr. Jas. G. McCoy, a prominent cattle dealer, of Sangamon county, Ill., passed through St. Louis a few days ago on his way to Chicago and New York with three full grown male buffaloes, which he had caught with the lasso on the plains 700 miles west of St. Louis. They were respectively 6, 12 and 18 years old, and weighed 1,400, 1,500 and 1,600 pounds. He also had a yearling elk.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of Tennessee are intriguing to obtain the negro vote.

Gen. John A. Dix strongly endorses the nomination of Grant and Colfax.

The Philadelphia *Press* claims that Pennsylvania will go for Grant by 20,000 majority.

A grand Republican mass meeting and barbecue is to be held at Lincoln, Logan county, Ill., on Friday next.

Prof. Turner and A. J. Burr, candidates for Congress, hold a joint political discussion at Jacksonville on Thursday next.

Gen. Palmer addressed more than five thousand people at Paris, on Friday. Over two thousand Tanners marched in procession in the evening.

Senator Fowler, of Tenn., has declared for Grant and Colfax. Hon. H. M. Watts, newly appointed Minister to Austria, has made a similar declaration.

The Keokuk *Gate City* says: Every preacher belonging to the Iowa Annual Conference, now in session at Burlington, will vote for Grant and Colfax.

Lee says "the great want of the South is peace." Grant, then, should be his man, for he says, "let us have peace," and none know better than Lee that Grant knows how to make peace.

The Albany *Journal* cautions Frank Blair to remember that when he threatens violent resistance the majority of his supporters are under parole not to bear arms against General Grant.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his letter to a Western newspaper, says "It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's life time, to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance."

Frank Blair's love for the Irish, whom he calls "Finnigans," is no less than the respect which he evidently entertains for the Germans. H. was fond of referring to Gen. Fremont's staff officers as "a pack of d—d Dutch."

The Warsaw (Ill.) *Bulletin* of Saturday last, says: Last Wednesday night Gen. B. M. Prentiss, of Quincy, addressed a large number of our citizens from the steps in front of the Bank. The General gave us a speech of about an hour's duration, got up on the spur of the moment. He proved his arguments by figures and notes, and we have heard several Democrats acknowledge that it was pointed and truthful.

CITY AFFAIRS.

See advertisement of land for sale, in another column.

The cheapest place in the city to get good and stylish Clothing is at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire street.

Seth Thomas clocks, purses, wallets, albums, fancy boxes, combs and brushes, at low prices, at J. W. Brown's.

A new arrival of Prints and Bleached Muslins in remnants, sold by the pound at Joseph & Nelke's, west side public square.

FOWLER CHURCH DEDICATION.—We learn that it has been erroneously reported that the dedicatory services of the new Methodist church at Fowler will occur next Sabbath. The church will not be dedicated until Sunday, Sept. 27th, 1868.

Plaid Flannels, nearly a yard wide, at 16⅔c per yard, worth 35 cents, for sale at Joseph & Nelke's, west side public square.

Rosenheim, 529 Hampshire street, has just received an immense stock of Clothing and Boots and Shoes, which he is selling at prices to compete with New York.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending August 30, 1868, as kept by T. W. Francis:

	MORN.	NOON.	EVE.	AVERAGE.
Monday	58	92	90	60
Tuesday	51	77	64	64
Wednesday	56	81	70	70
Thursday	52	70	54	59
Friday	47	76	60	61
Saturday	51	74	64	64
Sunday	61	80	60	68
Average of August 1867,	M. 64	N. 90	E. 72	
" " 1868,	60	82	68	

You will promote your own interests, and save money, by buying jewelry, silver, and plated ware at J. W. Brown's.

DRY GOODS.—The readers of the WHIG, in the country, are often at a loss to know what establishments to patronize when they visit the city. Of one thing they may be certain: if they want good bargains, let them purchase their goods of those that are not afraid to advertise. To be a little more particular, we can say, unhesitatingly, that Messrs. Joseph & Nelke, on the west side of the Square, have an immense stock of dry goods of all kinds—therefore their customers have plenty to select from. The proprietors inform us that these goods were bought when prices were down, and consequently can and will be sold low. Call and examine their rich assortment the next time you are in.

An almost endless variety of jewelry, at prices to suit all, at J. W. Brown's.

ASSESSMENT RETURNS.—We give below the assessment returns for the county of Adams, and city of Quincy, for the year 1868, as received at the State Auditor's office at Springfield. It will be seen that the total value of taxable property last year in the county and city is estimated at *twelve millions, fifty-three thousand and fifteen dollars.* As compared with the assessments for the year preceding there is an increase in the value of the city property of over two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and a decrease in the value of county property of more than a million and a half.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Total value of taxable property in 1868	$6,570,358
Total value of taxable property in 1867	8,081,948
Decrease from assessment of 1867	1,511,590
Equalization of assessment of 1867	6,536,097

CITY OF QUINCY.

Total value of taxable property in 1868	$5,482,657
Total value of taxable property in 1867	5,219,316
Increase from assessment of 1867	263,341
Equalization of assessment of 1867	5,271,530

TOTAL.

Total value of taxable property in county, including city	$12,053,015

Good custom-made Boots selling low at Rosenheim's, Hampshire street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Gorham silverware, fine plated ware, gold and silver headed canes, and all kinds of spectacles, at J. W. Brown's.

Ladies' shoes of all descriptions, in Serge, Calf, Morocco and Glove Kid, selling lower than elsewhere at Rosenheim's, Hampshire street, between Fifth and Sixth.

CITY NEWS SUMMARY.—Two theatrical and one minstrel company are to give entertainments in Quincy during the State Fair.——The Quincy Tanners go to Canton to the great Radical mass meeting to-day.——Com. Foote, Col. Small, little Miss Estelle, and the balance of the Ellinger and Foote troupe, exhibited in Quincy two nights this week.——Republicans of the First Ward had an interesting meeting last Tuesday; Gen. Prentiss spoke; the Tanners were out.——Very hard rains the first of the week.——Prof. Grosh's band, of Quincy, is to furnish the music at the coming State Fair.——All the public schools re-opened on Monday.——An excursion party, from Quincy, Hannibal, and other smaller towns, started, yesterday, by the H. and St. J. R. R., for a buffalo hunt on the plains; they will be gone

The Weekly Whig,

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

Henry W. Draper and Delos P. Phelps, District Electors for the Fourth Congressional District, will discuss the political issues of the day at the following times and places, opening and closing the discussions alternately:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Clayton, Tuesday, September 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Quincy, Wednesday, September 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Warsaw, Thursday, September 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Carthage, Friday, September 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Terre Haute, Saturday, September 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Oquawka, Wednesday, September 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARREN COUNTY.

Roseville, Monday, September 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Monmouth, Tuesday, September 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MERCER COUNTY.

Keithsburg, Thursday, September 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Aledo, Friday, September 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Rock Island, Saturday, September 26th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Moline, Monday, September 28th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Republican Campaign Appointments.

Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, candidate for Governor, will speak as follows:

Rock Island	Tuesday	Sept. 15
Aledo	Wednesday	Sept. 16
Monmouth	Thursday	Sept. 17
Camp Point	Friday	Sept. 18
Havana	Tuesday	Sept. 29
Vermont	Wednesday	Sept. 30
Prairie City	Thursday	Oct. 1
Quincy	**Friday**	**Oct. 2**

Gen. Logan will speak as follows:

Petersburg, Monday, September 14.
Quincy, Monday, September 21.
Macomb, Tuesday, September 22.
Lewiston, Friday, September 25.
Bath, Saturday, September 26.
Beardstown, Monday, September 28.
Mount Sterling, Tuesday, September 29.

Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois, will address the people on the current political questions, at the following places, during the months of August and September:

Canton	Thursday	Sept. 17
Bushnell	Friday	Sept. 18
Carthage	Saturday	Sept. 19
Rushville	Monday	Sept. 21
Mount Sterling	Tuesday	Sept. 22
Griggsville	Wednesday	Sept. 23

John Pope Hodnett, the eminent Irish orator, will speak as follows:

Jacksonville	Saturday	Sept. 26
Havana	Monday	Sept. 28
Canton	Wednesday	Sept. 30
Galesburg	Thursday	Oct. 1
Monmouth	Friday	Oct. 2

Gen. Carl Schurz will speak in German, indoor meetings, as follows:

Centralia	Monday	Sept. 14
Decatur	Tuesday	Sept. 15
Mendota	Wednesday	Sept. 16
Freeport	Thursday	Sept. 17
Elgin	Friday	Sept. 18
Chicago (English)	Saturday Ev'g	Sept. 19
Springfield	Monday	Sept. 21
Alton	Tuesday	Sept. 22

A. E. Johnson, Esq., will speak in Swedish as follows:

Rock Island	Saturday	Sept. 5
Moline	Monday	Sept. 7
Geneseo	Tuesday	Sept. 8
Cambridge	Wednesday	Sept. 9
Bishop Hill	Thursday	Sept. 10
Altoona	Friday	Sept. 11
Galesburg	Saturday	Sept. 12
Knoxville	Monday	Sept. 14
Princeton	Tuesday	Sept. 15

Col. John Dougherty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Col. E. N. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer.

Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Jacksonville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Virginia	Friday	Oct. 23
Bath	Saturday	Oct. 24
Pekin	Monday	Oct. 26
Peoria	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Knoxville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Monmouth	Thursday	Oct. 29
Oquawka	Friday	Oct. 30

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, AGENTS and all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to send us their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Adams County Republican Central Committee will meet promptly at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at Lincoln Hall. Business urgent and the attendance of every member is particularly desired. Come or send alternate.

U. B. KEATH,
Chairman Central Committee.

ADD. L. LANGDON, Secretary.

POETRY.

Next November

AIR—"*Abraham's Daughter.*"

Say! Have you heard the cheerful song,
The Union boys are singing?
While answering echoes loud and strong
From loyal hearts are springing,
(Spoken)—And here's what they say:
Oh, we vote for Grant, and Colfax, too;
Let Copperheads remember
We whipped them once, and mean to do
The same thing next November.

Let Justice draw the flaming sword,
Arrayed in heavenly beauty,
The "Boys in Blue" but wait the word
That calls them off for duty.
That's what they say,
Oh, we vote for Grant, etc.

We shall win the fight; our cause is right;
There shall be no concession;
Let the traitors feel that loyal steel
Hath conquered secession.
That's what they say,
Oh, we vote for Grant, etc.

Then close the ranks; stand firm in front;
And wait till the charge is sounded;
Then leave not a man of the Ku-Klux Klan
To care for their dead and wounded.
That's what they say,
Oh, we go for Grant, etc.

The Voice of Vermont.

AIR—"*Rally Round the Flag.*"

On this first Septemberday
Old Vermont has had her say
And has spoken loud and strong for Grant and Freedom,
And the burden of her song,
Sung by thirty thousand strong,
Is "Three cheers for Grant and Colfax and for Freedom!"
CHORUS—The Union forever,
Hurrah! boys, hurrah, &c., &c.

How the rebel host will stare
To find Horatio and Blair,
Spite of all that Val. and Pendleton could do,
Have a rebels' list so scant
That the friends of Gen. Grant
Can say Vermont's unanimous for Freedom!
CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

Among her mountains tall,
Like a silver clarion-call,
Rings and echoes sharp the glorious shout for Freedom,
And the continent across,
Freedom's gain and Treason's loss
Will be hailed with joy by every son of Freedom!
CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

The brave Green Mountain State,
By her vote, has sealed the fate

LETTER TO FRANK BLAIR.

Some Plain and Pungent Talk.

Hon. I. N. Morris, of this city is writing a series of "open letters" to F. P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, which are being published in the columns of the St. Louis *Democrat.* The following is the fourth and one of the most pungent of the series:

"Give me an audience for a word or two."

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.

SIR: It is a singular feature in the race which Governor Seymour and yourself are making that the importance which should be assigned to the superior is given to the subaltern. Every zealot in the cause of the New York convention declares the candidates should be transposed—that you should have been the candidate for President and Seymour for Vice President. In this I am not flattering you. Such is the feeling, more especially among Western and Southern men. Is this feeling a mere ebullition of passion, or can it be accounted for on rational and philosophical principles? It occurs to me, General, there is but one way to translate such a political phenomenon. Your character suits the men and times better than Seymour's. All concede to him the most ability, the most caution and the most shrewdness; but the *dash* of your spirit (I hope the expression is allowable) captivated the Convention. They seemed to desire an exhibition of reckless character, and you furnished it. No one could doubt the *intention* with which you were ready to enter upon your new work. Seymour combines the qualities of the statesman and politician, the politician predominating. You combine the qualities of the revolutionist with the plausibility of the demagogue, both qualities prominent and active. You have arrived at your *ne plus ultra.* You are ready to wade through blood to a throne. Your social qualities are good, at least in the estimation of the society in which you move. Moral and religious men are not your companions. You do not, like Cromwell, proclaim you want power to reform the moral abuses of the nation, but to restore rebels to what you and your coworkers claim are their constitutional rights! These rights you assert to be as follows, and you enter the canvass to maintain them as the great cardinal doctrines on which you stand:

First, The exclusive power to control the Southern States.

Second, To overthrow Congressional legislation (the old nullification doctrine), with the sword. Your letter to Mr. Broadhead means this and says this, and cannot be misunderstood.

Third—To expel all Northerners, alias "carpet-baggers," from the State.

Fourth—Obliteration of past offenses, without regard to the degree of guilt, and the restoration of all rebels to equal rights, privileges and benefits, political, financial and judicial, under the Constitution.

I am sure, in stating the case as I have, I have not done violence either to your words or their spirit, much less to the disclosures made since its adjournment of the ulterior objects of the Convention. If your purpose is carried out, can you tell me what the difference will be between patriots and traitors? Can you tell me what inducement the well disposed citizen would have to defend hereafter his country? If, after a rebellion is suppressed, the rebels who inaugurated and sustained it are to be placed on a political equality in the Government with the loyal citizens who took up arms to defend it, what incentive will loyal men have to sustain the Union hereafter? What, indeed, is a country worth if the guilty assailant of its life is to be placed side by side in office with the brave soldier who defended it? That is just what you propose to do. Yes, to honor the rebel equally with the patriot. No, not this. A large number of men calling themselves Democrats with whom you are now acting, make service in the Federal army and faithfulness to the Federal cause a badge of disgrace. If this is so now, it will not be long, if such men get into power, before service in the Confederate cause will be the only passport to public favor. Disguise it, General, as you will, I tell you that unless the signs of the times are speaking with lying tongues to the people, we are not this day far removed from rebel ascendency. Put on such a country as that. It will not be worth defending —it will not be worth the name of a country. And all this is being done in the sacred name of Democracy! Great God! to what base use is that ancient and honorable party to be perverted. It must—it will, yet rise and vindicate its ancient faith and respected name.

Only think, General, that you are now one of its great leaders! *You!* Yet you are not a Democrat. I will not be so uncharitable as to accuse you of being, for you have set up no claim to be one. It was not Democracy that lured you from the beaten political path of your life. Far from it. That party you always hated. You have no regard for it now, nor have the rebels, further than they can use it. You are striking for a Southern name and Southern influence. You intend, hereafter, to identify your fortunes with that section and to be exclusive in your attachments to it. As far as you can you will lay the Democracy of the North at its feet. Thus far and no farther are you a Democrat.

If, according to your doctrine, and the doctrine of the convention which nominated you, no one is to be held to accountability for the late rebellion—if no one is to be excluded from place on account of it—if the rule observed by all nations that the leaders are to be punished in cases of civil wars, and amnesty granted to the balance is to be ignored, then the rebels gained a *moral* victory worth far more to them than a military one; and that moral victory will open the door to their independence and close it forever on the Union, on of political advantage, it is a crime. Our government has drifted with alarming rapidity into moral and political dangers. We do not seem to be startled at the fact that those who tried to destroy it are already climbing its decks and asking for its loghook—its chart and its rudder. Whether you joined them in their nefarious object from notions of public distinction or private profit the Republic is the sufferer, and with you the guilt is the same. Your whole complaint is that Southern rebels are deprived of their rights! You do not complain that they well nigh destroyed your government.

Remember, sir, that you have confessed yourself that the secessionists were not sufficiently punished by their subjugation. On the 11th day of July, 1865, just previous to your corps being mustered out of service, you issued an address to them, in which, after complimenting their bravery, you say:

"The order for your disbandment (as you are well aware) has already been received, and nothing remains to be done to restore you to homes and families except the formal discharge from service. Your service demands a better recognition at the hands of the country you have aided to preserve than mere words of applause. The Romans made their conquering soldiers freeholders in the lands they had conquered; and as upon your return to your homes you will find most of the occupations and employments filled by adepts from civil life, and as the Government has vast tracts of vacant lands, which will be increased by the war, the interests of the country and your own will concur in the apportionment of these lands to your use and occupancy, establishing a citizen soldiery to maintain internal peace and set foreign foes at defiance."

In the subsequent part of your address you add: "If that object," (that is if our troops shall not be wanted to punish France for sending Maximilian to Mexico in violation of the Monroe doctrine,) "can be obtained by peaceable means, then soldiery is at an end, and your sole business hereafter will be to develop, enrich and improve our great country. To that end our soldiers should be provided with homesteads, and in no part of the country would they fare better, or would they be more useful, than in the South, which they have redeemed."

The Romans, in their wars, only carried out the doctrine laid down by all instructional writers, that in case of a public war the conquerors acquired control over the persons and property of the conquered and had a right to make such disposition of the acquired territory as they might choose, even to the expulsion of the original inhabitants and the colonizing of it by themselves. It is plain from your "address" that you regarded the principles which govern nations in public wars as applicable to the rebel States, and you clearly recommended their application. I will not pause to discuss in this letter the differences between public and civil wars. You are concluded by your record, and I take you as I find you. You informed your soldiers that the Government had "vast tracts of vacant lands;" that the quantity would be "*increased by the war;*" that they had "*redeemed*" the SOUTHERN country; that they should be provided by the Government with "homesteads;" that "*in no part of the country would they fare better or be more useful than in the South,*" and their business hereafter would be to "develop, enrich and improve the country." You told them more. You told them:

"*The Romans made their conquering soldiers free-holders in the lands they had conquered.*" The conclusion they were to draw was, America should do the same.

In view of the fact that the South had just been "conquered" in part by the "soldiers" under your command, what did you mean by all you said, but that the lands of the South should be taken and distributed among the Union soldiers? The public domain could not be *increased* as you said it would be by the war, except by confiscation of the conquered territory, and that you clearly recommend, and asked that it might be converted "into homesteads" for the federal soldiers. You said they were entitled to a "better recognition" than mere thanks, and you pointed your finger to the "lands" they had "conquered" as their future homes by right. This was your doctrine in 1865, when you felt patriotic. In 1868, only three years afterwards, you are not only in favor of letting the rebels retain their "lands," but say the government should be turned over in part at least to their control. "Consistency thou art a jewel." Men of America, when will you see your danger?

I do not regard you, General, as very deeply read in the law, and you are certainly a very poor logician. Such men as you succeed best when there is a feverish delusion on the public mind, as at present.

You ought, however, to be able to discriminate between a State being out of the Union and an individual or body of men in a State committing an offense against the general government. An individual may subject himself and his property to the operation of public and private laws, and not thereby carry his State out of the Federal compact. A national crime confers no political rights, but may destroy existing ones. Hence without doing more than alluding to the question, it follows that if the Southern States are still in the Union, as they are, that creates no obligation on the United States to receive back into its councils the guilty and atrocious instigators and leaders of the rebellion; and let me tell you, General, when they do it, they seal their own death warrant. They will have warmed a viper into life that will sting them to death. The introduction of rebel influence into the politics of the North, will demoralize the whole country and close its career as a Republic.

I. N. MORRIS.

Quincy, August 31, 1868.

THE RAILROAD TRAGEDY IN WALES.

Details of the Railroad Disaster at Abergele, in Wales—Passengers burned to a Cinder—Lord and Lady Farnham Killed.

[From the London Globe, Aug. 21, evening.]

Perhaps the most fearful and extraordinary accident which ever occurred on the railway is that reported this morning, and which happened on the Chester and Holyhead line, near Llanddulas, yesterday, about a mile and a half from Abergele. A telegraphic dispatch says: The Irish limited mail, leaving London at a quarter passed 7 o'clock, passed Abergele station in safety about 1 o'clock. A goods train had passed half an hour before. Beyond Llanddulas a portion of the goods train to Holyhead seems to have become detached and ran back down the incline, meeting the mail train going at about forty miles an hour. There is a curve near. The driver of the mail train, Arthur Thompson, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off, and escaped slightly hurt. The stoker, Joseph Holmes, of Stafford, remained.

At the back of the goods train was a wagon laden with petroleum oil, and when the collision occurred the petroleum exploded. The engine, tender and three first class carriages were smashed up together and burned with petroleum. Twenty-three passengers for Ireland were all burned so badly that none could be recognized. A watch was found, with an inscription showing that it belonged to Lord Farnham, who was accompanied, it is supposed, by two daughters. Locomotives, cranes and men were sent from Chester and Crewe, and the line was cleared about half-past 5 o'clock. The wires having been broken prevented earlier messages for assistance.

Twenty-three bodies have been brought to Prestatyn Station and placed in coffins and taken to Abergele church. The passengers hurt are distributed about Prestatyn, Abergele, and places near. Their names cannot be ascertained at this late hour. It is feared that none of the bodies will be recognized by friends, they are so fearfully charred. Four doctors from Abergele and Rhyl are waiting upon the sufferers by direction of the railway company. The body of the stoker was picked up under the broken engine. Thompson, the engine driver, is at a cottage near the scene of the accident and able to give some account of what he saw. The inquest will probably be opened to-day and be immediately adjourned.

The Duchess of Abercorn and family, Lord Castlerosse and family, and Mr. and Lady Selwin-Ibbetson were passengers by the train, but all escaped unhurt.

THE SOUTH.

Letter from a Distinguished Citizen of Mississippi—The Election of Grant Indispensable to the Peace and Safety of the South—Intolerant Spirit of the Southern Democracy—Ostracism of Loyal Men.

———, Miss, Aug. 29, 1868.

Dear Sir:—Your unexpected but very welcome favor of the 20th reached me this morning. I was glad to hear from you, and grateful that you are engaged in so good a work as the promotion of the election of Gen. Grant. A few of us in the South have staked all upon the issue. *I wish peace, and can see no way to that result except through the elevation of some firm defender of the Constitution to the Presidency. I rest my hopes on Gen. Grant. Should Gov. Seymour be elected, intestine feuds and internal commotion will agitate the Southern States, culminating in another war more fierce and terrible than that through which we have passed.* The Southern people are bold in declaring for the old Constitution—*the pro-secession Constitution.* Should this be yielded, then they will demand, as in days past, the Southern interpretation of that instrument. This would move us around the circle of revolution. The Southerners say they will in the next conflict succeed. Grant it, and according to my view the ruin of the Government is finally consummated.

The wrath of the Southern people is fierce—ostracism from society is demanded by the intolerant, revolutionary spirit of the South. I have been a public man in this State for near twenty years. It is true, I have not at any time belonged to the majority party, but have served sixteen years in the Legislature; have held an humble position, but a good one as a public man; have never been accused of a dishonorable act, was a man of fortune, owning over a hundred slaves when the war began; yielded finally to the storm of secession; served eighteen months in the army; had two sons, both went as privates; one was lost in the service, one came back a Major at the close of the war. I am now planting more than double the number of acres of any other in the county; expect to raise a thousand bales of cotton; but yet it is said of me that *if Seymour is elected I will not be allowed to remain in the county.* It has been said that but for my family, I would be driven from the county now; and for what? I have not violated the social code of the South. I have not advised or sought negro equality—no never; have been in time past faulted for my exclusiveness. I have incurred the wrath of these people because I prefer Gen. Grant for the Presidency; because I declare that I will never again be seduced from the support of the Government by the threats, intimidation or persuasions of the secession party. Here is the sum of my offences. *Elect Seymour, and the secessionists of the South will at once revive their struggle for the control of the Government;* and should they achieve that end, your people will find out the extent of their love for them. And yet I fear they will elect Seymour; it occurs to me that I discover an alarming apathy in the ranks of the Republicans in the North and in the West. *Should the Democratic party be restored to power, it will be humanity to return the negro to his former master.* Then he will have some one to care for him. Better this, a thousand times, than that he should become as he now is

MISSOURI.

Startling Intelligence from Andrain County—Registration Suspended—The Board seized and overawed by the Mob.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier, Sept. 7.

The following letter is from a very reliable source, and if the facts are as stated (of which we have no doubt,) the democracy of that county have laid the foundation for a good deal of trouble:

Correspondence of the Courier.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 4, 1868.

Hon. J. R. WINTERS,

Dear Sir—We have suspended Registration here in Andrain county because of the open resistance to the Board.

We had to suspend in Mexico because its rebels took possession of the Board and forced them, through threats and menaces, to do as they dictated.

On last Monday, 31st ult., the Board was forcibly taken possession of by the rebels and confined, after they declared the Board adjourned, in a log school house, and compelled to register as the rebels directed. They kept the Board till near dark before letting them go, however, upon condition they (the Board) would come back next Monday. That night the Board made their escape, although watched by some twelve or fifteen armed rebels.

The situation here is bad, and I hardly know what to do. My life is threatened openly, as also those of the Board. * * *

A LAWSUIT FOR A MILLION.

A Twelve-Year-Old Heiress in Dispute—One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record—A Physician and a Catholic School the Contestants.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, August 8.]

One of the most remarkable cases on record is now pending before Judge Bruce in the Circuit Court. The facts connected therewith, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

Dr. Samuel E. McKinley, son of Judge McKinley, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and United States Judge of this circuit, was residing and practicing his profession at New Orleans when that city was captured by the Federal army. He was retained as surgeon for the Confederate sick, and was afterward retained in the United States service. The Doctor married a very wealthy heiress, a Miss Morrison, of Louisiana, by whom he had two children, one a boy named James, who is now with him in St. Louis, and the other a little girl, E. J. Lyon McKinley, twelve years of age. His wife dying during the infancy of the girl, the Doctor in 1864 moved to New Albany, Ind., taking with him his two children. About a year ago last winter he moved to this city, where he remained till some time in 1867, and becoming desirous of going back to New Orleans to look after his property, left his little daughter at the Ursuline Academy, a Catholic female school in this city, for education, sending her from time to time money to pay her expenses. Before, or about the time of vacation, the Doctor having moved and established himself in St. Louis, requested Judge Taylor to send by Adams Express his little daughter to him, the express company agreeing to undertake the care and custody of the child. When Judge Taylor applied for the child the Superior of the Academy objected to letting her go till her tuition should be fully paid. The Doctor, on learning this, declared he had sent by mail the full amount, and then came for her himself. His counsel advising him that the Academy could not retain a lien on the child for their money, he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before His Honor Judge Bruce, and this case, as it happens, is the first brought before Judge Bruce since qualifying as our Circuit Judge. The Superior of the Academy, answering the writ, stated that the girl was named Lizzie Brown; that she was not the Doctor's daughter; that she was 15 years of age, and that the Doctor was drunken and unfit to control the child. This answer was yesterday adjudged insufficient, and the respondent was required to state the time and the means by which respondent obtained possession of the child; that a mere allegation that the Doctor was not her father was no ground for respondent to retain her. While the Doctor was away some two weeks ago, it seems that the Superior applied to the County Court to become her guardian, and exhibited, it is said, a printed envelope with the name of E. J. Lyon McKinley, in which her father had inclosed money to his daughter—this being the true name. It is also alleged he has letters from the Superior calling her his daughter, Lyon.

It is further said that she has become a Catholic, contrary to her father's wishes, who is an Episcopalian; and that she will at her grandfather's death, become the heiress of more than a million.

The case coming up yesterday afternoon, and the parties not being ready for trial an account of absent witnesses, it was continued till next Friday at 9 o'clock A. M. The Court ruled the answer of the respondent insufficient, and required her to be more explicit.

This trial will develop some of the strangest points of law and fact known to jurisprudence.

Judge Jeff. Brown and Judge Taylar are attorneys for McKinley, and Judge Burnett and W. G. Reasor, Esq., for respondent.

Keep it Before the People.

From the Albany Journal.

That the Republican party have *reduced the national debt over five hundred millions of dollars* since the close of the war account.

That the Republican party has *has lightened the burden of taxation more than two hundred millions of dollars* since the close of the war.

That the Republican party has *reduced the rate of taxation about one-half* what it was during the war.

That the Republican party saved the Union from the results of Democratic treason.

That the Republican party is the only party pledged to the support of

ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETINGS AT LIMA AND URSA.—We are indebted to a friend for the following detailed account of the large and enthusiastic Grant and Colfax meetings, held in Lima and Ursa, last Saturday afternoon and evening:

Town Hall was densely crowded. Mr. Kirkpatrick was called to the chair. It was then announced that Messrs. C. C. Greeley and R. L. Miller, of Quincy, were the speakers sent by our worthy and energetic Chairman, Capt. Keith, to whom we are much indebted for selecting such able speakers. Mr. Miller was loudly called for by the crowd. He took the stand and at once proceeded to discuss the issues of the campaign in a very able and eloquent manner. He cut and scorched the Democratic-secesh-rebel party to the quick. He is a good, strong and forcible talker, and not afraid to express his own opinions. He spoke about one hour. Mr. Greeley, the old war-horse, was then called for by the meeting, and took the stand. We all know Greeley. He was here seven years ago. He is a cool, decisive and deliberate talker, and took hold of the Democratic platform, with all its conglomerated makers, rebel Generals, Governors, traitors and all, by the horns, and held it up, and showed it in its true rebellions, revolutionary light and deformity. He spoke one hour and a half. These are just the kind of speakers for this township and this campaign. The meeting closed at 5 o'clock with three rousing cheers for Grant and Colfax, and the speakers.

Messrs. Greeley and Miller then, in short speeches, urged the utility and propriety of organizing a Tanners' Club, which they at once proceeded to do. It was understood that a large crowd was assembling at Ursa, expecting to hear these gentlemen speak on their return. A delegation from there came to notify and escort them, composed of a band of martial music, belonging to the Ursa Tanners, in a four horse wagon, with the Stars and Stripes gaily flying from a centre pole. Upon their arrival they found a large and enthusiastic crowd of Tanners and others. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Ursa Tanners, who made a short but impressive speech. Mr. Miller was then called to the stand, and in a short speech gave good counsel, encouragement and instruction to the Tanners, and then in his own characteristic style, with energetic, forcible and clinching argument, handled the Democratic-rebel party without gloves. Mr. Greeley then addressed them for about one hour, doing good service for the Republican cause. We would like to see men of their stamp up this way often. We had a good time; feel good and will work harder than ever for Grant and Colfax, and the whole ticket.

URSA.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Goodling, Mr. J. W. MOORE and Miss TRONA L. MOORE, all of Columbus.

The happy pair started for St Louis the same evening.

DIED.

On Friday, September 4th, in West Amesbury, Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth Emery, mother of Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of this city, in her ninety second year

In LaGrange, Mo., on Friday, August 28, 1868, Mr. JOSEPH MUSSER, aged 75 years 1 month and 13 days. He was born in Pennsylvania July 15th, 1793, and was formerly a resident of Quincy, for 30 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land For Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE 400 ACRES of the best unimproved land in Pike county, lying two miles northwest from Pittsfield, the county seat, and being in Pittsfield Township, being s ½ sec 6 tp 5 s 4 w and w ½ n w 4 5 s 4 w. Will sell all in a body or divide in to suit purchasers, and will give time on a portion of the purchase money. Price, $15 00 to $20 00 per acre, according to selection. There is a spring of never failing water on the tract.

Address E. C. DAVIDSON,
sept12-w3t* Galesburg, Ill.

Estray Notices.

MARE—TAKEN UP BY THE subscriber living in McKee Township, six miles east of Liberty, Adams county, Illinois, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, one brown mare, four years old, white star and tail, straight back and flat hips. Appraised at $50 00.

Aug 18th, 1868. JOSHUA BROTHERS.

HORSE—TAKEN UP BY JOHN S. BROWN, in Township 2 south, range 7 west, Adams county, Ill., one bay horse, supposed to be six years old, left hind foot white, star in the forehead. Appraised at $40 00. S. S. MEACHAM, J. P.

Sept. 5, 1868—sept12w1t

Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, Ill.

THIS COLLEGE OFFERS FACILITIES for Students to acquire a Medical Education unsurpassed by any College in the United States. Lectures commence on the 2d of November.

For announcement with full particulars address Prof. JOHN FORMAN, M. D., Dean, or Prof. G. A. GUNN, M. D., Sec'y., No. 163 South Clark street, Chicago, Ills. sept12-w4t

Ladies Here We Are Again,

WITH NEW CIRCULARS. HAVING doubled and trebled our rates of Premiums, we are doing as well or better by our Agents than any other house in Boston. See our new Circulars of Rates for 30, 60 and 100 clubs. We still continue to send to persons sending Clubs in our Great One Dollar Sale, pieces of Sheeting, Watches, Silk dresses, &c. Agents wanted everywhere, (lady agents preferred.) Send 10 cents and receive 4 slips with new circular. Address Cutter Co, 31 Exchange st., Boston, Mass. P. O. box 1400. sept12-w4t

House and Store for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale, the well-known premises occupied by himself, in Payson, consisting of four lots, each 100 by 200 feet in size. On the premises are a dwelling house and store, and also a good variety of choice fruit trees. The Place is situated at the northwest corner of the Public Square, and is an excellent location for business. Apply to the subscriber or to Samuel P. Church, Esq., Quincy. L. FAXON.

Payson, August 8th, 1868. sept12w3w*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership to be known by the firm name of

SOUTHWICK & BOLT,

For the purpose of building and introducing

Southwick's Celebrated Hawkeye Windmill

This Windmill was Patented March 31st, 1868, by A. H. Southwick, and although it is a new invention it is at work successfully in the State of Iowa and on the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Omaha. We intend building Mills in the State of Illinois for farmers and railroad companies.

County and State Rights for Sale

in other States at such terms that a man can make a fortune with small capital and no risk.

Agents wanted. Liberal inducements offered.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

WHIG OFFICE, QUINCY, September 10, 1868.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

GOLD—Opened at 141⅞			
U. S. 6's, 1881	113½	U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. L.	108¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	113½	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109½	U. S. 5-20's, 1868	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	110½	U. S. 10-40's	104½

QUINCY QUOTATIONS.

The following are the rates as furnished by THOMAS T. WOODRUFF, Banker and Broker, No. 18 Fourth st., west side of Washington Park:

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	145½	144½
Silver, large	133	
Silver, small	130	
N. Y. Exchange	par.	⅛ prem.
Chicago Exchange	par 1-10	prem.
St. Louis Exchange	par 1-10	prem.
U. S. 6's, 1881	112⅞	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	113½	114
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109½	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	110½	111
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new issue	108½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	108½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	107½	108
U. S. 10-40's	103½	104½

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTES.

DATED	BUYING.	DATED.	BUYING.
		September, 1865	117¼
		October, 1865	116½

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUINCY WHIG, September 10, 1868.

The past week has been one of very moderate business results so far as the produce market is concerned. Various causes have operated against it chief among which has been the rain. Another is to be found in strict and somewhat arbitrary gradation of wheat which had the effect of causing farmers to withhold much of it which would otherwise have found its way to market before this. There is, however, no blame to be attached to any one as the course pursued by the millers was founded upon the necessary protection of their interests. We very much doubt whether their profits are large at present.

To-day much activity is exhibited on the streets, if we compare with the previous portion of the week.

Wheat exhibits considerable weakness and a tendency again to decline. Some millers refuse to enter into contracts to take wheat on future delivery at present rates, and the market generally dull. As an indication of the amount of wheat bought since the first of July, we are informed that one of our principal milling firms has bought 41,000 bushels since that time. If the other mills have done a proportionately large business, the wheat bought already cannot be much less than 280,000 or 300,000 bushels.

Flour is unchanged in quotable rates, but duller and weaker; 20 cents advance in freights to the eastern markets in the face of the increasing dullness there for the best brands of winter wheat flour is oppressing the flour interests and unless matters change, must react on the values of wheat.

Corn is in active request, and we have heard that new corn has been taken by some persons desiring feed. Good corn is to-day worth 90@91c, on account of scarcity.

Oats are in steady request, and in scant supply from wagons at 45@46c to feeders. Several car loads arrive from the west daily. Shippers are buying at 44c, an advance of 1c on their previous rates.

Hay is steady at $15@16, with a few choice lots at higher rates, and extremely scarce in the loose state.

Butter is steady at rates that have ruled all the week.

Eggs are still at yesterday's rates.

Potatoes are still scarce and rates range as high as $1 75 for good sized choice lots.

Poultry—Sales of several lots to-day of medium to large spring chickens were made at $2 50@2 75. One lot of 15 doz. sold at the former figures.

Sweet potatoes are rather weaker, with sales of choice at $1 75.

Peaches are dull, but prices are unchanged from rates yesterday.

Apples are in good request at $1 00@1 75 for good to choice shipping qualities.

Feathers are better, 65@70c.

Wool is steady but rather firmer.

Iron and steel are very firm with an upward tendency.

General jobbing trade has been very active and a very large business has been done the present week.

MEMORANDA, Sept. 4.—Trade better than for several days before but not large. Freights on flour and 4th class, eastern bound, advanced Sept. 1, 10 cents, per bbl. on the former, and 5 cents on the latter. Wheat closely inspected and graded lower as an expedient to buy at lower rates. Corn scarce, 85@88c. Oats, mostly 45c, feeders' rates. But little hay offered. Eggs 16@16c. Potatoes scarce. Apples, $1 75 for best. Peaches, $2 50 for choice. Chickens, $3 00@3 25.

Sept. 5—Cloudy, with light rain in the morning. Trade dull and inactive. Eggs better, 16@17½c. Sales of potatoes at $1 35@1 60. Peaches dull.

Sept. 7—A very heavy rain yesterday. Trade quiet. A second advance of freightage on flour and 4th class, eastward, equal to the previous advance.

Corn, oats and hay very scarce. Refined sugars declined ⅛c. Coffee salt advanced 5c per bbl. Alcohol and liquors firmer and hold much higher.

Sept. 8—Heavy rain in the morning. Trade and offerings meager. Corn 90c@91c to feeders. Oats 45@46c. Sales of very fair potatoes at $1 50. Eggs unchanged. Peaches weak, $2 50 for choice shipping. Quinine advanced 25c. Codfish declined. No. 2 mackerel, in kits, advanced.

Sept. 9—Trade results improved, but former not active, and latter not heavy. Dried apples, new, at 10½c per lb. Sales of sweet potatoes made at $1 25@1 80. Spring chickens sold at $2 50@3 00. Peaches dull and unchanged. Apples weaker, $1 65 for choice.

Railroad Freights.

The following are the ruling rates of freight on the C. B. & Q. and T. W. & W. Railroads between Quincy and the cities named:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
New York	$2 30	$2 00	$1 45	80	$1 60
Boston	2 40	2 15	1 55	85	1 70
Philadelphia } Baltimore }	2 15	1 95	1 37	75	1 50
Chicago	93	61	37	27	40

Live stock to Chicago $55 ⅌ car
" " to Buffalo, } $115 ⅌ car, hogs and sheep.
" " to Pittsburg } 130 ⅌ " cattle.

GENERAL PRODUCE, FLOUR AND PROVISION MARKET.

Flour and Meal.

FLOUR—⅌ bbl.		CORN MEAL—⅌ cwt.	
Choice City	11 50@12 00	Best Bolted	1 90
2d Quality	8 50@ 9 00	Coarse—Feed	1 75
Third Rate	7 00@ 8 00	Hominy	
Spr'g Wheat	10 00@10 50	SHIPSTUFF	1 00
No 1 Rye	10 00	SHORTS, bu.	25
Buckwheat		BRAN, bu.	20

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

WHEAT—WINTER.		OATS	45@ 46
Extra Choice	@2 00	HAY—⅌ ton.	
Prime (clean)	1 80@1 90	Timothy	
do cheaty	1 60@1 75	No. 1 baled	15 00@16 00
Inferior	1 40@1 50	do unbaled	15 00@16 00
WHEAT—SPRING.		SEEDS—⅌ bush.	
Fair to choice	1 25@1 45	Flaxseed	1 50@ 1 75
RYE—No. 1	95@1 00	Timothy	1 75@ 2 00
BUCKWHEAT		Hungarian	1 20@ 1 40
CORN—Ear		Millet	
Choice White	85@ 91	BROOM CORN—⅌ ton.	
Mix'd & Yellow	84@ 90	Fair to good. $125 @ $150.	

Farm Produce—Grocers' Stock.

Butter—From wagon, good to choice roll	40 @ 42
do Wisconsin dairy, in tubs	36 @ 38
Cheese—Choice country made	15
do Ohio and Pope's Factory	18½@ 19
Honey—Choice country, strained lb	16 @ 17
Eggs—From wagon, fresh, per doz	16 @ 17
Potatoes—From wagon, fair to good, bu.	1 35 @1 75
Sweet Potatoes—Fair to good, bu.	1 25 @1 75
Onions—From wagon, com. to choice, bu	60 @1 00
Beans—From storehouse, navy, ⅌ bu.	3 00 @3 50
Peas—From store, green dried, lb.	5½
Dried Apples—From store, quart'r'd, lb.	
Dried Peaches—From store, pared, lb.	
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fair to choice	1 00@1 50
do do Peaches	75@2 00
do do Pears	2 00@3 00
do do Grapes	8@ 10

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, full grown ⅌ doz	2 50@3 00
do Spring	3 00@3 25
Turkeys, live	

Provisions and Lard.

HAMS, S. C.		BULK MEATS	
In pickle		Shoulders	12 @ 13
Smoked		Clear Sides	16½
Canvassed	18 @ 21	do Ribs	
BACON		Rough Sides	
Shoulders	14	MESS PORK	$30 00

COMMERCIAL.

Canned Goods, Pickles, Etc.

CANNED GOODS—⅌ doz		PICKLES, ETC.—⅌ doz	
Oysters, 1 lb	2 00@2 25	Gherkins, qts	5 50
" 2 "	3 00@3 25	" ½ gal	8 50
Sardines, ¼'s	2 65	" ½ "	10 00
" ½'s	5 50	Catsups, pints	1 75
Peaches, 2 lb	3 50	Pep. Sauce, pts.	1 75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2 50	Pickles, per bbl	14 00

Coffee and Teas.

COFFEE.		TEAS.	
Rio, choice	26½@27	Imperial	1 35@1 75
do prime	25½@26	Gunpowder	1 55@2 00
Rio, fair	23 @23	Oolong, blk	85@1 30
Java, old Gov	41 @43½	Japan	1 15@1 55
Laguayra	25½@26½	Hyson	1 40@1 80

Drugs.

Aloes, Cape	40	Epsom Salts	7
" Socol	@1 20	Glue	25 @ 75
Alum	7	Ipecac	5 25
Arrowroot	50	Indigo	1 40@1 75
Assafoetida	60	Liquorice, ext.	35@ 50
Borax, refined	50	Logwood ext.	17
Brimstone, roll	7@ 8	Morphine	8 00
Blue Vitriol	15	Madder	24
Copaiba	1 10	Oil Pepperm't.	7 00
Calomel	1 25@1 60	Opium, Turk'y.	13 00
Camphor	1 40	Quinine	2 75
Canary Seed	10	Rhubarb, E. I.	3 25
Castor Oil	2 75	Sugar of Lead.	30
Chloroform	2 00	Saltpetre	15@ 25
Copperas	4½	Tannin	40
Cudbear	30	Turpentine, V.	35
Gum Arabic	35@1 00	Tartaric Acid.	90

Fruits and Nuts.

DRIED FRUIT, ⅌ lb		NUTS, ⅌ lb	
Dates	15@18	Almonds, h. s.	30
Figs	18@20	do s. s.	38@40
Prunes, Turk	20	Brazil	18@20
Raisins, layer, 4 75@5 00		Pecans	18@20
Citrons	40@45	Filberts	18@20
Currants	17	Hickory, ⅌ bu	1 00
LEMONS, box	14 00		

Iron, Steel and Nails.

IRON		STEEL	
Common bar	4½	Ger. Plow	12½
Horse-shoe	5 @5½	English cast	30
Heavy Band	4½@5½	German	20
Light do	5½@9	English blister	30
NAILS		American do	16
10s	5 75 8s	5 25	English Spring	13@14
6s	6 50 4s	5 75	Springs, com.	20
3s common	6 50	do war	24
3s, fine	7 75	Tool, English	24@30
		" Am	19@20

Leather.

OAK.		Lining	7 00 @12 00
Slaut. sole	46 @ 48	Roans	10 00 @15 00
Harness	44 @ 40	HEMLOCK	
Upper	28 @ 30	Span. sole	32 @ 35
Kip, light	1 00 @1 25	Slaut do	35 @ 37
do heavy	75 @ 90	Harness	40 @ 42
do Fr.	1 75 @1 50	Upper	28 @ 32
Calf Fr.	1 50 @2 40	Collar	20 @ 25
do Extra	1 60 @1 75	Calf	1 25 @ 1 60
Skirting	47	48	Kip	70 @ 1 25

Quincy Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.

Allen's	12½	Merrimack D	13½
American	13½	Merrimack W	14@15
Amoskeag	13	Mourning's	13½
Arnold's	11½	Richmond's	13½
Dunnel's	13½	Sprague's	13½
Lancaster's	13½	Wamsutta	10
BROWN COTTONS.		BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Indian Head	17½	4-4 Wamsutta	22½
4-4 Lawrence	17½	4-4 White Rock	17½
Ind'n Orchard C.	16	4-4 Hill Sam Id	19
do do L	12	7-8 do do	16
do do W	18	4-4 Red Bank	12½
do do BB	14	7-8 do do	11
Portsmouth P.	8¼	4-4 Lonsdale	20
Commonw'lth O.	9	5-4 Canoe	8
TICKINGS.		STRIPES.	
Amoskeag A C A	38	Hamilton Extra	25
do A	31	Whittenton A	22½
do B	26	do BB	18
do C	23	do C	16
do D	21	Sheridans A	16
Waltham A A	35	Densmore	12½
Washington	11½	Larimore	12½
APRON CHECKS		BLUE DENIMS.	
Union No. 50	27½	York	30
do do 20	25	Working Mens'	25
Starr No. 90	27	Haymakers'	20
do do 40	21	Hamilton	17½
Common	15@18	Union	22
BROWN DENIMS.		COTTONADES.	
Lewiston	30	Farmers & Mch's	42½
Warren	20	Whittenton	25
Algodon	22½	Yorks, plain	21½
Newark	10	do Plaid	21½
KENTUCKY JEANS.		ROLL JEANS.	
Brown	20@45	Heavy Blue	37½@60
Grey & blue mx'd	20@45	do Brown	37½@60
FLAT CAMBRICS.		PAPER CAMBRIC.	
Victoria	10½	Common Colors	14½
Washington	11½	High Colors	15
GINGHAMS.		PRINTED DELAINES	
Lancaster	18	Hamilton	17@20
Roanoke	12	Manchester	17@20
Scotch	30	Pacific	17@20
French	22@35	All Wool	37@45
CORSET JEANS.		SPOOL COTTON	
White	18@20	J. & P. Coats	1 10
Colored	14@ 0	Green & Daniels	65
Brown Drills	17@18½	Victoria	68½
		CARPETS	
Lowell, 3-ply	$2 00	Superfine	1 00@1 25
do super	1 40	Ingrades	85@1 00
do medium	1 20	Cotton & Wool	55@ 50
Harlford, ex 3-p	2 00	Twilled Hemp	45
Brussels	1 65@1 80	Plain do	35

Quincy Live Stock Market.

RECEIPTS.

To day's receipts comprise the following:

60 head choice sheep, average probably 110 or 115 lbs., J. J. Bowles, of Marion county, Mo., owner.

60 hogs, owner not reported.

9 hogs, average about 200 lbs., W. D. Morrill, of Lewis county, Mo., owner.

222 medium Texas steers, average about 1000 lbs, A. J. Ross, owner.

106 fair shipping steers, average 1250 lbs., but from Missouri, L. E. Smith, owner.

SHIPMENTS.

PER. C. B. & Q. R. R.

The shipments for the week are comprised in the following:

Cattle to Chicago	220
Cattle to Buffalo	115
Hogs to Chicago	723
Hogs to Galesburg, 7 car loads	

PER T. W. & W. R. W.

Cattle to Buffalo	177
Cattle to New York	100
Hogs to Buffalo	612

SALES.

For the week;

Bowles to Lock and Kauder, 60 choice sheep, avg. about 110 lbs. at 3c.

Campbell to Lock, 9 fat butchers' steers, avg 962 lbs, at 4¾c.

Phillilier to Netter, 21 fair butchers' cows, avg. 897 lbs. at $35 00 per head.

252 Missouri steers, averaging from 1200 to 1300 lbs, at 5½c.

Tucker to Thompson, 29 fair butcher's cows and heifers, average about 800 lbs., at $35 25 per head.

J. H. Pono to Stockwell and Davis, 113 good smooth hogs, average 210 lbs, off cars, at 8½c.

13 fair cows, avg. from 800 to 900 lbs, bought at West Quincy by Kiarner & Kauder, city butchers, at 3½ cents

QUOTATIONS.

We quote for stock off the cars, fed and watered, as below. For shipping stock, driven in, a deduction is generally made to compensate for future shrinkage:

SHIPPING STEERS.	
Extra fat shipping steers, not over 6 years old, and averaging 1300 lbs	5 25@ 6 50
Prime fat shipping steers, from 5 to 6 yrs. old, and averaging 1250 to 1500 lbs	5 75@ 6 00
Medium fat shipping steers, fair to good, average weight 1100 lbs. and upwards	5 00@ 5 50
BUTCHERS' AND STOCK CATTLE.	
Light-weight, fair, young, butchers' steers averaging 900 to 1600 lbs	4 40@ 4 90
Good to choice butchers' cows and oxen, and fair to good stock steers	3 90@ 4 25
Common to fair butchers' cows and oxen and inferior stock cattle	3 00@ 3 50
HOGS.	
Choice to extra hogs 250 to 275 lbs. each	8 75@9 00
Fair to good hogs, 200 to 225 lbs. each	7 75@8 00
Common hogs, 150 to 180 lbs. each	6 75@7 00
SHEEP.	
Good to choice fat sheep from 100 to 115 lbs	3 00@ 4 50
Common to fair sheep	1 50@ 3 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market—September 10—2 p. m.

GOLD—144½			
U. S. 6's, 1881	113½	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	113½	U. S. 5-20's, 1868	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109½	U. S. 10-40's	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	110½	U. S. 7-30's, June	
U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. L.	108½	U. S. 7-30's, July	
Stocks—Steady.			
N. Y. Cent	to 124½	R. I	to 101½
Ill. Central	to 143	N. W	to 86½
Erie	to 47	do pref	to 86½
do pref	to	Wabash	to 56½
Pacific Mail	to 102½	C. B. & Q	to

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Total receipts of stock for the week

little more particular, we can say, unhesitatingly, that Messrs. Joseph & Nolke, on the west side of the Square, have an immense stock of dry goods of all kinds—therefore their customers have plenty to select from. The proprietors inform us that these goods were bought when prices were down, and consequently can and will be sold low. Call and examine their rich assortment the next time you are in.

☞ An almost endless variety of jewelry, at prices to suit all, at J. W. Brown's.

ASSESSMENT RETURNS.—We give below the assessment returns for the county of Adams, and city of Quincy, for the year 1868, as received at the State Auditor's office at Springfield. It will be seen that the total value of taxable property last year in the county and city is estimated at *twelve millions, fifty-three thousand and fifteen dollars.* As compared with the assessments for the year preceding there is an increase in the value of the city property of over two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and a decrease in the value of county property of more than a million and a half.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Total value of taxable property in 1868	$5,570,358
Total value of taxable property in 1867	6,981,948
Decrease from assessments of 1867	1,411,590
Equalization of assessment of 1867	6,536,097

CITY OF QUINCY.

Total value of taxable property in 1868	$6,482,657
Total value of taxable property in 1867	6,219,346
Increase from assessment of 1867	263,311
Equalization of assessment of 1867	6,271,639

TOTAL.

Total value of taxable property in county, including city	$12,053,015

☞ Good custom-made Boots selling low at Rosenheim's, Hampshire street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

☞ Gorham silverware, fine plated ware, gold and silver headed canes, and all kinds of spectacles, at J. W. Brown's.

☞ Ladies' shoes of all descriptions, in Serge, Calf, Morocco and Glove Kid, selling lower than elsewhere at Rosenheim's, Hampshire street, between Fifth and Sixth.

CITY NEWS SUMMARY.—Two theatrical and one minstrel company are to give entertainments in Quincy during the State Fair.——The Quincy Tanners go to Canton to the great Radical mass meeting to-day.——Com. Foote, Col. Small, little Miss Estelle, and the balance of the Ellinger and Foote troupe, exhibited in Quincy two nights this week.——Republicans of the First Ward had an interesting meeting last Tuesday; Gen. Prentiss spoke; the Tanners were out.——Very hard rains the first of the week.——Prof. Gresh's band, of Quincy, is to furnish the music at the coming State Fair.——All the public schools re-opened on Monday.——An excursion party, from Quincy, Hannibal, and other smaller towns, started, yesterday, by the H. and St. J. R. R., for a buffalo hunt on the plains; they will be gone a week.——A man named Valentine Suller, was found dead, on Tuesday, about a mile from the city; he had been out elderberrying, and was found lying across a low fence; whether he fell and strangled to death on the fence, or was killed and thrown there is not known; he was a peaceable German, 46 years old.——The unsold refreshment booths on the Fair Grounds will be sold at auction to-day.——The fifth company of Tanners is being organized in Quincy. Regimental officers have been elected as follows: B. M. Prentiss, Colonel; O. H. Morton, Lt. Col.; F. W. Dickhut, Major.——The city churches are all open again on the Sabbath-vacation over.——The General German Beneficial Society celebrated their 21st anniversary last Monday by a parade and pic-nic.——Prof. Hollub gave a fine concert at the Opera House last evening.——A whole family of wild buffaloes will be exhibited in Quincy during the next State Fair.——Two trotting matches came off on the Fair Grounds last Saturday. "Bettie Goe" won the first, (prize $50,) time 2:52, 2:52, 2:43. Hustler won the second, (prize $25). Time 2:54½, 2:50.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CATARRH!—This most distressing and unrelenting complaint is entirely relieved by the use of DR. KENNEDY'S "Permanent Cure."

—A young lady writing to her mother from Europe says: "Send me a dozen bottles of 'Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorer.' What I took with me is all gone, and I cannot think of spoiling my hair by using any other." The judgment of all who have used Barrett's will confirm this lady's experience.—*Boston Transcript.*

Gen. Carl Schurz will speak in German, indoor meetings, as follows:

Centralia	Monday	Sept. 14
Decatur	Tuesday	Sept. 15
Mendota	Wednesday	Sept. 16
Freeport	Thursday	Sept. 17
Elgin	Friday	Sept. 18
Chicago (English)	Saturday Ev'n	Sept. 19
Springfield	Monday	Sept. 21
Alton	Tuesday	Sept. 22

A. E. Johnson, Esq., will speak in Swedish as follows:

Rock Island	Saturday	Sept. 5
Moline	Monday	Sept. 7
Geneseo	Tuesday	Sept. 8
Cambridge	Wednesday	Sept. 9
Bishop Hill	Thursday	Sept. 10
Altoona	Friday	Sept. 11
Galesburg	Saturday	Sept. 12
Knoxville	Monday	Sept. 14
Princeton	Tuesday	Sept. 15

Col. John Dougherty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Col. E. N. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer.

Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Jacksonville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Virginia	Friday	Oct. 23
Bath	Saturday	Oct. 24
Pekin	Monday	Oct. 26
Peoria	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Knoxville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Monmouth	Thursday	Oct. 29
Oquawka	Friday	Oct. 30

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, AGENTS and all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to send us their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Adams County Republican Central Committee will meet promptly at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at Lincoln Hall. Business urgent and the attendance of every member is particularly desired. Come or send alternate.

U. D. KEATH, Chairman Central Committee.

ADD. L. LANGDON, Secretary.

POETRY.

Next November

AIR—"*Abraham's Daughter.*"

Say! Have you heard the cheerful song,
The Union boys are singing?
While answering echoes loud and strong
From loyal hearts are springing,
[Spoken]—And here's what they say:
Oh, we vote for Grant, and Colfax, too;
Let Copperheads remember
We whipped them once, and mean to do
The same thing next November.

Let Justice draw the flaming sword,
Arrayed in heavenly beauty,
The "Boys in Blue" but wait the word
That calls them off for duty.
That's what they say.
Oh, we vote for Grant, etc.

We shall win the fight; our cause is right;
There shall be no concession;
Let the traitors feel that loyal steel
Hath conquered secession.
That's what they say.
Oh, we vote for Grant, etc.

Then close the ranks; stand firm in front;
And wait till the charge is sounded;
Then leave not a man of the Ku-Klux Klan
To care for their dead and wounded
That's what they say.
Oh, we go for Grant, etc.

The Voice of Vermont.

AIR—"*Rally Round the Flag.*"

On this first September day
Old Vermont has had her say
And has spoken loud and strong for Grant and Freedom.
And the burden of her song,
Sung by thirty thousand strong,
Is "Three cheers for Grant and Colfax and for Freedom!"
CHORUS—The Union forever,
Hurrah! boys, hurrah, &c., &c.

How the rebel host will stare
To find Horatio and Blair,
Spite of all that Val. and Pendleton could do.
Have a voters' list so scant
That the friends of Gen. Grant
Can say Vermont's unanimous for Freedom!
CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

Among her mountains tall,
Like a silver clarion-call,
Rings and echoes sharp the glorious shout for Freedom!
And the continent across,
Freedom's gain and Treason's loss
Will be hailed with joy by every son of Freedom!
CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

The brave Green Mountain State,
By her vote, has sealed the fate
Of the Rebocratic* nominees and party;
And, some cold November day,
Flat upon the ground we'll lay
The rag-tag and bob-tail Rebel party!
CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

**Rebocratic:*—This term may be applied to a political cabal peculiar to the United States.

TRIFLES.

Love receives its death-wound from disgust, and is buried by oblivion.

The Appropriation Claws—A pick-pocket's fingers.

It is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's privilege to kill beauty.

Counterfeit virtues are often more popular currency than the genuine.

A man is generally ready to answer for his courage—especially when it can not answer for itself.

Ill-made fortunes, like ill-made candles, are apt to smother their own splendor with their own grease.

The first thing a hen says to her breed, and not the last thing a child says to his father—"Shell out!"

According to the latest definition, a bachelor is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

"Little boys should be seen and not heard," as young Precocity coolly remarked to his teacher, when he could not say his lesson.

A negro, after gazing at the Chinese, exclaimed, "If de white folks is dark as dat out dere, I wonder what's de color ob de niggers?"

The aim of an honest man's life is not the happiness which serves only himself, but the virtue which is useful to others.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he who thinks himself the wisest man, is generally the greatest fool.

sional legislation (the old nullification doctrine), with the sword. Your letter to Mr. Broadhead means this and says this, and cannot be misunderstood.

Third—To expel all Northerners, alias "carpet-baggers," from the State.

Fourth—Obliteration of past offenses, without regard to the degree of guilt, and the restoration of all rebels to equal rights, privileges and benefits, political, financial and judicial, under the Constitution.

I am sure, in stating the case as I have, I have not done violence either to your words or their spirit, much less to the disclosures made since its adjournment of the ulterior objects of the Convention. If your purpose is carried out, can you tell me what the difference will be between patriots and traitors? Can you tell me what inducement the well disposed citizen would have to defend hereafter his country? If, after a rebellion is suppressed, the rebels who inaugurated and sustained it are to be placed on a political equality in the Government with the loyal citizens who took up arms to defend it, what incentive will loyal men have to sustain the Union hereafter? What, indeed, is a country worth if the guilty assailant of its life is to be placed side by side in office with the brave soldier who defended it? That is just what you propose to do. Yes, to honor the rebel equally with the patriot. No, not this. A large number of men calling themselves Democrats with whom you are now acting, make service in the Federal army and faithfulness to the Federal cause a badge of disgrace. If this is so now, it will not be long, if such men get into power, before service in the Confederate cause will be the only passport to public favor. Disguise it, General, as you will, I tell you that unless the signs of the times are speaking with lying tongues to the people, we are not this day far removed from rebel ascendency. Out on such a country as that. It will not be worth defending—it will not be worth the name of a country. And all this is being done in the sacred name of Democracy! Great God! to what base use is that ancient and honorable party to be perverted. It must—it will, yet rise and vindicate its ancient faith and respected name.

Only think, General, that you are now one of its great leaders! *You!* Yet you are not a Democrat. I will not be so uncharitable as to accuse you of being, for you have set up no claim to be one. It was not Democracy that lured you from the beaten political path of your life. Far from it. That party you always hated. You have no regard for it now, nor have the rebels, further than they can use it. You are striking for a Southern name and a Southern influence. You intend, hereafter, to identify your fortunes with that section and to be exclusive in your attachments to it. As far as you can you will lay the Democracy of the North at its feet. Thus far and no farther are you a Democrat.

If, according to your doctrine, and the doctrine of the convention which nominated you, no one is to be held to accountability for the late rebellion—if no one is to be excluded from place on account of it—if the rule observed by all nations that the leaders are to be punished in cases of civil wars, and amnesty granted to the balance is to be ignored, then the rebels gained a *moral* victory worth far more to them than a military one; and that moral victory will open the door to their independence and close it forever on the Union, or else if not this, the South will control the North as completely as ever it did under the rule of slavery.

Not only Hampton, but various other leading rebels, have declared in their speeches since they arrived at home from the New York Convention, that that body expressed a willingness to grant them every thing they wanted, but asked as a favor that they should not require too much of them before the election, as it may endanger their joint success. No men in the nation ever felt more jubilant than they, and why should they not. From guilty culprits standing at the judgment bar of a government they attempted to assassinate, they are invited to its high places. No parallel instance to this can be found in the history of the world, and posterity will read the chronicles of these times with mortification and wonder. I once said, and repeat here that this government has more men in it ready to destroy it than any other government on earth—more who are indifferent to its welfare—more who have no regard for its moral and political status. And it is this fact you and your fellow-revolutionists are taking advantage of.

The English constitution owes its perpetuity to the certainty with which offenders against the government are punished. In our country, great political offenses seem to be a passport to places of trust and honor. A glance at the political calander in the North will disclose that the rebel aiders and abettors, the Vallandigams and the Singletons are the favored men. In what way can a government be so soon and so effectually demoralized, as to let its enemies go unpunished? If such a course results from sympathy, that sympathy arises from a false philanthropy; if from considerations

acquired territory as they might choose, even to the expulsion of the original inhabitants and the colonizing of it by themselves. It is plain from your "address" that you regarded the principles which govern nations in public wars as applicable to the rebel States, and you clearly recommended their application. I will not pause to discuss in this letter the differences between public and civil wars. You are concluded by your record, and I take you as I find you. You informed your soldiers that the Government had "vast tracts of vacant lands;" that the quantity would be "*increased by the war;*" that they had "*redeemed*" the SOUTHERN country; that they should be provided by the Government with "homesteads;" that "*in no part of the country would they fare better or be more useful than in the South,*" and their business hereafter would be to "develop, enrich and improve the country." You told them more. You told them:

"*The Romans made their conquering soldiers free-holders in the lands they had conquered.*" The conclusion they were to draw was, America should do the same.

In view of the fact that the South had just been "conquered" in part by the "soldiers" under your command, what did you mean by all you said, but that the lands of the South should be taken and distributed among the Union soldiers? The public domain could not be *increased* as you said it would be by the war, except by confiscation of the conquered territory, and that you clearly recommend, and asked that it might be converted "into homesteads" for the federal soldiers. You said they were entitled to a "better recognition" than mere thanks, and you pointed your finger to the "lands" they had "conquered" as their future homes by right. This was your doctrine in 1865, when you felt patriotic. In 1868, only three years afterwards, you are not only in favor of letting the rebels retain their "lands," but say the government should be turned over in part at least to their control. "Consistency thou art a jewel." Men of America, when will you see your danger?

I do not regard you, General, as very deeply read in the law, and you are certainly a very poor logician. Such men as you succeed best when there is a feverish delusion on the public mind, as at present.

You ought, however, to be able to discriminate between a State being out of the Union and an individual or body of men in a State committing an offense against the general government. An individual may subject himself and his property to the operation of public and private laws, and not thereby carry his State out of the Federal compact. A national crime confers no political rights, but may destroy existing ones. Hence without doing more than alluding to the question, it follows that if the Southern States are still in the Union, as they are, that creates no obligation on the United States to receive back into its councils the guilty and atrocious instigators and leaders of the rebellion; and let me tell you, General, when they do it, they seal their own death warrant. They will have warmed a viper into life that will sting them to death. The introduction of rebel influence into the politics of the North, will demoralize the whole country and close its career as a Republic.

I. N. MORRIS.

Quincy, August 31, 1868.

Anecdote of Thad. Stevens.

G. A. Townsend tells the following story of Thad. Stevens, to show the old man's tenacity of opinion: "He was plowing in an amateur way, with a pair of new horses he had bought, in order to adapt them to carriage. He could not get the share to run deep enough, and gave the horses a cut with the whip. Off they went under the smart, struck a stone, and broke a piece of wood from the plow frame, which flew forward and stung them into an absolute runaway. They dashed across a field, a hedge, a fence, and the old man followed them with his sardonic pace. Presently a neighbor rushed back. 'Oh! Mr. Stevens, I seen 'em, I seen 'em; they wor going like forty!' 'Which was ahead? which was ahead?' said Thad., earnestly. 'Why, him with a white star on his forehead!' 'There!' said Stevens, triumphantly, 'the man I bought them of argued with me an hour that t'other was the fastest, and I knew I was right!'"

Destitution in New Orleans.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

The number of women—and we mean no disrespect by the term, for many are ladies who have seen better days—who daily make applications for relief to the Mayor is almost incredible. Every morning we see some half dozen females in the Mayor's parlor, some closely veiled, to prevent recognition by those who may know them, and others having no vails to cover the pinched features—the pale and careworn faces—in every line of which suffering is plainly depicted. The Mayor can only afford them relief by granting their prayers to be sent to some asylum, or to place their children in some institution where they will be cared for.

caped unhurt.

THE SOUTH.

Letter from a Distinguished Citizen of Mississippi—The Election of Grant Indispensable to the Peace and Safety of the South—Intolerant Spirit of the Southern Democracy—Ostracism of Loyal Men.

———, Miss., Aug. 29, 1868.

Dear Sir:—Your unexpected but very welcome favor of the 20th reached me this morning. I was glad to hear from you, and grateful that you are engaged in so good a work as the promotion of the election of Gen. Grant. A few of us in the South have staked all upon the issue. *I wish peace, and can see no way to that result except through the elevation of some firm defender of the Constitution to the Presidency. I rest my hopes on Gen. Grant. Should Gov. Seymour be elected, intestine feuds and internal commotion will agitate the Southern States, culminating in another war more fierce and terrible than that through which we have passed.* The Southern people are bold in declaring for the old Constitution—*the pro-secession Constitution.* Should this be yielded, then they will demand, as in days past, the Southern interpretation of that instrument. This would move us around the circle of revolution. The Southerners say they will in the next conflict succeed. Grant it, and according to my view the ruin of the Government is finally consummated.

The wrath of the Southern people is fierce—ostracism from society is demanded by the intolerant, revolutionary spirit of the South. I have been a public man in this State for near twenty years. It is true, I have not at any time belonged to the majority party, but have served sixteen years in the Legislature; have held an humble position, but a good one as a public man; have never been accused of a dishonorable act, was a man of fortune, owning over a hundred slaves when the war began; yielded finally to the storm of secession; served eighteen months in the army; had two sons, both went as privates; one was lost in the service, one came back a Major at the close of the war. I am now planting more than double the number of acres of any other in the county; expect to raise a thousand bales of cotton; but yet it is said of me that *if Seymour is elected I will not be allowed to remain in the county.* It has been said that but for my family, I would be driven from the county now; and for what? I have not violated the social code of the South. I have not advised or sought negro equality—no never; have been in time past faulted for my exclusiveness. I have incurred the wrath of these people because I prefer Gen. Grant for the Presidency; because I declare that I will never again be seduced from the support of the Government by the threats, intimidation or persuasions of the secession party. Here is the sum of my offences. *Elect Seymour, and the secessionists of the South will at once revive their struggle for the control of the Government;* and should they achieve that end, your people will find out the extent of their love for them. And yet I fear they will elect Seymour; it occurs to me that I discover an alarming apathy in the ranks of the Republicans in the North and in the West. *Should the Democratic party be restored to power, it will be humanity to return the negro to his former master.* Then he will have some one to care for him. Better this, a thousand times, than that he should become, as he now is, the slave of a society resentful toward him because he has been made nominally free, each member of that society anxious to teach him that *freedom* is worse than slavery.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours, etc. ———

A Democratic Row.

A Springfield special to the Chicago *Journal* says:

"The Democrats of Franklin, in Morgan county, attempted to hold a meeting on Friday, and having no Republicans to fight with, fell out among themselves and had a bloody time. It is reported that one of the speakers, who claimed to be a Federal soldier, stated that four-fifths of the Union soldiers who were martyred at Andersonville deserved their fate. This is the place at which a Republican meeting was assaulted and interrupted a few days ago.

THE case of Solicitor Binckley against Commissioner Rollins, which has given the Democratic press so much satisfaction, has ended in a most ridiculous *fiasco.* United States Commissioner Gutman, of New York, before whom the investigation was being conducted, yesterday kicked Binckley out of court—in other words, decided that he had no status in the court—and it is altogether probable his case will be sent after him. Everybody connected with Binckley has been disgusted with him, and instead of making capital for the President and furnishing a justification for Rollins' removal, it is pretty certain that by his precipitation he has exposed the President's "hand"—and a very "dirty" one at that. The scheme to make political capital out of the charges against Mr. Rollins has proved a failure and recoiled on its managers.

his two children. About a year ago last winter he moved to this city, where he remained till some time in 1867, and becoming desirous of going back to New Orleans to look after his property, left his little daughter at the Ursuline Academy, a Catholic female school in this city, for education, sending her from time to time money to pay her expenses. Before, or about the time of vacation, the Doctor having moved and established himself in St. Louis, requested Judge Taylor to send by Adams Express his little daughter to him, the express company agreeing to undertake the care and custody of the child. When Judge Taylor applied for the child the Superior of the Academy objected to letting her go till her tuition should be fully paid. The Doctor, on learning this, declared he had sent by mail the full amount, and then came for her himself. His counsel advising him that the Academy could not retain a lien on the child for their money, he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before His Honor Judge Bruce, and this case, as it happens, is the first brought before Judge Bruce since qualifying as our Circuit Judge. The Superior of the Academy, answering the writ, stated that the girl was named Lizzie Brown; that she was not the Doctor's daughter; that she was 15 years of age, and that the Doctor was drunken and unfit to control the child. This answer was yesterday adjudged insufficient, and the respondent was required to state the time and the means by which respondent obtained possession of the child; that a mere allegation that the Doctor was not her father was no ground for respondent to retain her. While the Doctor was away some two weeks ago, it seems that the Superior applied to the County Court to become her guardian, and exhibited, it is said, a printed envelope with the name of E. J. Lyon McKinley, in which her father had inclosed money to his daughter—this being the true name. It is also alleged he has letters from the Superior calling her his daughter, Lyon.

It is further said that she has become a Catholic, contrary to her father's wishes, who is an Episcopalian; and that she will at her grandfather's death, become the heiress of more than a million.

The case coming up yesterday afternoon, and the parties not being ready for trial on account of absent witnesses, it was continued till next Friday at 9 o'clock A. M. The Court ruled the answer of the respondent insufficient, and required her to be more explicit.

This trial will develop some of the strangest points of law and fact known to jurisprudence.

Judge Jeff. Brown and Judge Taylor are attorneys for McKinley, and Judge Burnett and W. G. Reasor, Esq., for respondent.

Keep it Before the People.

From the Albany Journal.

That the Republican party have *reduced the national debt over five hundred millions of dollars* since the close of the war account.

That the Republican party has *has lightened the burden of taxation more than two hundred millions of dollars* since the close of the war.

That the Republican party has *reduced the rate of taxation about one-half* what it was during the war.

That the Republican party saved the Union from the results of Democratic treason.

That the Republican party is the only party pledged to the support of all rights for all—the poor as well as the rich, the ignorant as well as the learned.

That the Democratic party, through open and covert rebellion, has cost this country *over three thousand millions of dollars and the annual interest thereon.*

That Democratic rebels took the lives of three hundred thousand of the bravest patriots the world has ever known.

That Democratic rebels *crippled for life three hundred thousand as pure patriots* as the world has ever known.

That Democratic rebels gave to the North *a million weeping widows and mourning orphans,* our friends, our neighbors and relatives.

That the Republican party will restore peace and prosperity to the country.

That the Democratic party is pledged to revolution and repudiation, and that this policy means more debt, more blood and overwhelming ruin.

The Maine Election.

A Washington dispatch has the following:

Republican advices from the campaign in Maine, received here, are all of the same character. They claim that as the most thorough canvass ever made in that State draws to a close, they feel sure of a larger majority than at any time since 1864. The Democrats have spent large sums of money with no appreciable result.

Garibaldi is giving out at last, and patriotic Italians shake their heads and say that the old hero can last but little longer.

Thurlow Weed reports Catlin, the American artist, whose gallery of Indian portraits attracted so much attention thirty years ago, as residing at Brussels, and passing his old age in poverty.

about one hour, doing good service for the Republican cause. We would like to see men of their stamp up this way often. We had a good time; feel good and will work harder than ever for Grant and Colfax, and the whole ticket. URSA.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Goodling, Mr. J. W. MOODS and Miss TRONA L. MOORE, all of Columbus.

The happy pair started for St. Louis the same evening

DIED.

On Friday, September 4th, in West Amesbury, Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth Emery, mother of Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of this city, in her ninety second year.

In LaGrange, Mo., on Friday, August 28, 1868, Mr. JOSEPH MUSSER, aged 75 years 1 month and 13 days. He was born in Pennsylvania July 15th, 1793, and was formerly a resident of Quincy, for 30 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land For Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE 400 ACRES of the best unimproved land in Pike county, lying five miles northwest from Pittsfield, the county seat, and being in Pittsfield Township, being e ½ sec 5 tp 5 s 4 w and w ½ n w 4 5 s 4 w. Will sell all in a body or divide in parcels to suit purchasers, and will give time on a portion of the purchase money. Price, $15 00 to $20 00 per acre, according to selection. There is a spring of never failing water on the tract.
Address E. C. DAVIDSON, Galesburg, Ill.
sept12-w3l*

Estray Notices.

MARE—TAKEN UP BY THE subscriber living in McKee Township, six miles east of Liberty, Adams county, Illinois, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, one brown mare, four years old, black mane and tail, straight back and flat hips. Appraised at $50 00. JOSHUA BROTHERS.
Aug. 18th, 1868.

HORSE—TAKEN UP BY JOHN S. BROWN, in Township 2 south, range 7 west, Adams county, Ill., one bay horse, supposed to be six years old, left hind foot white, star in the forehead. Appraised at $40 00. S. S. MEACHAM, J. P.
Sept 5, 1868—sept12w1t

Bennett College of Electic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, Ill.

THIS COLLEGE OFFERS FACILITIES for Students to acquire a Medical Education unsurpassed by any College in the United States. Lectures commences on the 2d of November.
For announcement with full particulars address Prof. JOHN FORMAN, M. D., Dean, or Prof. R. A. GUNN, M. D., Sec'y., No. 163 South Clarke street, Chicago, Ills. sept12-w4t

Ladies Here We Are Again,

WITH NEW CIRCULARS. HAVING doubled and trebled our rates of Premiums, we are doing as well or better by our Agents than any other house in Boston. See our new Circulars of Rates for 30, 60 and 100 clubs. We still continue to send to persons sending Clubs in our Great One Dollar Sale, pieces of Sheeting, Watches, Silk dresses, &c. Agents wanted everywhere, (lady agents preferred.) Send 10 cents and receive 4 slips with new circular. Address Cutter Co, 31 Exchange st., Boston, Mass. P. O. box 1400. sept12-w1t

House and Store for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale, the well-known premises occupied by himself, in Payson, consisting of four lots, each 100 by 200 feet in size. On the premises are a dwelling house and store, and also a good variety of choice fruit trees. The place is situated at the northwest corner of the Public Square, and is an excellent location for business. Apply to the subscriber or to Samuel P. Church, Esq., Quincy. L. FAXON.
Payson, August 8th, 1868. sept12w6w*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership to be known by the firm name of

SOUTHWICK & BOLT,

For the purpose of building and introducing

Southwick's Celebrated Hawkeye Windmill

This Windmill was Patented March 31st, 1868, by A. D. Southwick, and although it is a new invention it is at work successfully in the State of Iowa and on the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Omaha. We intend building Mills in the State of Illinois for farmers and railroad companies.

County and State Rights for Sale

in other States at such terms that a man can make a fortune with small capital and no risk.
☞Agents wanted. Liberal inducements offered.
For further particulars please call at our office, corner of Maine and Fifth streets, over Dull's Bank.
sept8-dawlm* SOUTHWICK & BOLT.

DRY GOODS.

L. P. WHEELER,

4th St., W. S. Washington Square,

Is now receiving new goods suitable for Fall trade and asks the attention of every purchaser of

DRY GOODS

who is interested in buying good goods at low prices. Customers will find in the stock of

DOMESTICS,

All the principal brands of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Denims, Shirting Checks and Stripes, Cotton Flannels, Tickings, Prints and Wide Sheetings.

DRESS GOODS,

A choice and select variety at reasonable prices.

FLANNELS,

All qualities of Plain, White, Colored and Twilled, Shirting flannels, White and Colored Blankets

NOTIONS.

This Department will include everything heretofore kept as well as many new goods.

LINEN AND WHITE GOODS.

A full assortment of Irish Linens, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, White Quilts, Jaconets, Swisses, Nainsooks &c., also a large stock of the new Seamless Skirt, Glove-fitting Corsets, Knitting Yarns, New Styles Hoods and other hand-knit goods, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, Embroideries, Lace Collars and Dress Fringes.
An examination of Goods and Prices by those interested is respectfully solicited by

L. P. WHEELER.

sept8-wlldregle

Y. L. ATH.

Parents having daughters should read the Circular of

The Young Ladies' Athenæum,

With its NEW SYSTEM, its facilities for either THOROUGH or ELEGANT culture are unsurpassed by any. Address Jacksonville, Ill., P. O. Box 293.
jy21-deod6t-w6t* W. D. SANDERS, D. D., Supt

Poultry—Sales of several lots to-day of medium to large spring chickens were made at $2 50@2 75. One lot of 15 doz. sold at the former figures.

Sweet potatoes are rather weaker, with sales of choice at $1 75.

Peaches are dull, but prices are unchanged from rates yesterday.

Apples are in good request at $1 00@1 75 for good to choice shipping qualities.

Feathers are better, 65@70c.

Wool is steady but rather firmer.

Iron and steel are very firm with an upward tendency.

General jobbing trade has been very active and a very large business has been done the present week.

MEMORANDA, Sept. 4—Trade better than for several days before but not large. Freights on flour and 4th class, eastern bound, advanced Sept. 1, 10 cents per bbl. on the former, and 5 cents on the latter. Wheat closely inspected and graded lower as an expedient to buy at lower rates. Corn scarce, 85@88c. Oats, mostly 45c., feeders' rates. But little hay offered. Eggs 15@16c. Potatoes scarce. Apples, $1 75 for best. Peaches, $2 50 for choice. Chickens, $3 00@3 25.

Sept. 5—Cloudy, with light rain in the morning. Trade dull and inactive. Eggs better, 16@17½c. Sales of potatoes at $1 35@1 60. Peaches dull.

Sept. 7—A very heavy rain yesterday. Trade quiet. A second advance of freightage on flour and 4th class, eastward, equal to the previous advance.

Corn, oats and hay very scarce. Refined sugars declined ½c. Common salt advanced 5c per bbl. Alcohol and liquors firmer and hold much higher.

Sept. 8—Heavy rain in the morning. Trade and offerings meager. Corn 90@91c to feeders. Oats 45@46c. Sales of very fair potatoes at $1 50. Eggs unchanged. Peaches weak, $2 50 for choice shipping. Quinine advanced 20c. Codfish declined. No. 2 mackerel, in kits, advanced.

Sept. 9—Trade and receipts improved, but former not active, and latter not heavy. Dried apples, new, sold at 10½c per lb. Sales of sweet potatoes made at $1 25@1 50. Spring chickens sold at $2 50@3 00. Peaches dull and unchanged. Apples weaker, $1 65 for choice.

Railroad Freights.

The following are the ruling rates of freight on the C. B. & Q. and T. W. & W. Railroads between Quincy and the cities named:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
New York	$2 30	$2 05	$1 45	80	$1 63
Boston	2 40	2 15	1 55	85	1 70
Philadelphia / Baltimore	2 15	1 95	1 37	75	1 50
Chicago	93	80	37	27	40

Live stock to Chicago $55 ₱ car
" " to Buffalo, } $115 ₱ car, hogs and sheep.
" " to Pittsburg } 130 ₱ " cattle.

GENERAL PRODUCE, FLOUR AND PROVISION MARKET.

Flour and Meal.

Flour—₱ bbl.		Corn Meal—₱ cwt.	
Choice City	11 50@12 00	Best Bolted	1 90
2d Quality	8 50@ 9 00	Coarse—Feed	1 75
Third Rate	7 00@ 8 00	Hominy	
Spr'g Wheat	10 00@10 50	Shipstuff	1 50
No. 1 Rye	10 00	Shorts, bu	20
Buckwheat		Bran, bu	20

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

Wheat—Winter.		Oats	45@ 46
Extra Choice	@2 00	Hay—₱ ton.	
Prime (clean)	1 80@1 90	Timothy—	
do cheaty	1 50@1 75	No. 1 baled	15 00@16 00
Inferior	1 40@1 50	do unbaled	15 00@16 00
Wheat—Spring.		Seeds—₱ bush.	
Fair to choice	1 25@1 45	Flaxseed	1 60@ 1 75
Rye—No. 1	95@1 00	Timothy	1 75@ 2 00
Buckwheat		Hungarian	1 20@ 1 40
Corn—Ear		Clover	
Choice White	85@ 91	Broom Corn—₱ ton.	
Mix'd & Yellow	84@ 90	Fair to good, $125.@$150.	

Farm Produce—Grocers' Stock.

Butter—From wagon, good to choice roll	40 @ 42
do Wisconsin dairy, in tubs	36 @ 38
do Northern store-packed	35
Cheese—Choice country made	18
do Ohio and Pope's Factory	18½@ 19
Eggs—From wagon, fresh, per doz	16 @ 17
Honey—Choice country, strained lb	15 @ 18
do do do in comb	12½@ 15
Potatoes—From wagon, fair to good, bu.	1 35 @1 75
do do commission store, bbl	3 00 @3 75
Sweet Potatoes—Fair to good, bu	1 25 @2 00
Onions—From wagon, com. to choice, bu	60 @1 00
do do commission store, bbl	
Beans—From storehouse, navy, ₱ bu	
do do do common, bu	
Peas—From storehouse, green dried, lb.	5½
Dried Apples—From store, quart'r'd, lb.	
Dried Peaches—From store, pared, lb	
do do do do unpared, lb	
Green Fruits—Apples, fair to choice	1 00@1 50
do do Peaches " "	75@2 50
do do Pears " "	2 50@3 00
do do Grapes	5 7

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, full grown ₱ doz	2 50@3 00
" Spring	3 00@3 25
Turkeys, live	

Provisions and Lard.

Hams, S. C.		Bulk Meats	
In pickle		Shoulders	12 @ 13
Smoked		Clear Sides	16½
Canvassed	18 @ 21	do Ribs	
Bacon		Rough Sides	
Shoulders	14	Mess Pork	$30 00
Clear Sides	18	Lard	20

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Etc.

Green Hides.		Dry Hides.	
Butchers'	8½@ 9	Flint	20 @21
Salted	10 @10½	Salted	17 @18
Kip	12 @13	Flint Calf	21 @22
Calf	15 @16	Salted "	19 @20
Green Pelts.		Dry Country Pelts.	
Butchers'	30 @40	Wool Skins	50@1 25
Lambs' Skins	30 @50	Shearlings	10 @35
Wool		Feathers	
Unwashed	24 @26	Prime Geese	65
Fleece washed	39 @ 5	Tallow	10 @11
Tub washed	38 @42	Beeswax	22 @33

Rags and Old Metals.

Rags		Old Metals	
Country mixed	3 @3½	Lead	6 @ 8
Old Cordage and		Brass	10
Bagging, etc	1 @2	Copper	12½@15

MANUFACTURERS' & MERCHANTS' WHOLESALE MARKET.

Ales, Beer and Brewers' Stock.

Ales & Beer—₱ hf. bbl		Bottled Ales ₱ doz.	
Lill's P. Cream	7 00	Phila., & Pitts	2 00
do Stock	8 00	Bot. Porter	2 25
Lager Beer	6 50	Bot. Lon. Stout	2 50
Hops, ₱ lb	67	Lag. Beer, qts	2 35
Malt, ₱ bu	2 75	do do pts	1 50

60 cents off for bottles returned.

Bagging.

Flour Sacks—₱ hund		Jute Bags—₱ hund.	
Col., ½ bbl	18 00@20 00	Burlaps, 4 bu	23 00@24 00
" ¼ "	11 50@12 50	Gunnies, 2½	21 00@22 00
Paper ⅛ "	5 10@ 6 00	Wool Sacks	71 00@75 00
Seamless Bags ₱ hund		Miscellaneous	
Stark A	50 00@57 5	Grocers' bgs	
Ontario A	54 00	Paper, ½ M	50@ 8 00
Lewistown A.	@52 00	Sack'g Twine	30@ 00
Androscoggin	50 00	Jute Twine	33@ 35
Empire City	36 00	Wag. Cov ea.	10 00@10 50

Boots and Shoes.

Mens' D. S. Boots.		Womens' D. S. Bal's	
Kip, custom	4 25@5 00	Goat, M. S.	2 35@2 75
Kip, eastern	3 25@4 25	Pebbled, M. S.	2 00@2 75
Calf, custom	5 00@5 50	Calf, L. L.	1 75@2 25
Calf, eastern	3 50@5 00	A Calf, L. L.	1 50@1 00
Boys' D. S. Boots		Buff, do	1 25@1 85
Gents and Kip	2 50@3 50	Cong. Serge	1 90@2 50
Youths' D. S. Boots		Misses' D. S. Bal's	
Gents and Kip.	1 75@2 50	Buff & A. Calf	1 15@1 50
Mens D. S. Shoes		Childs' D. S. Bal's	
Wax Brogans	1 50@1 90	Buff	75@1 00
Buff Balmorals	1 90@2 25	A Calf	75@1 15

Brooms and Wooden Ware.

Brooms—₱ doz.		Broom Stock	
Com House	3 50@ 3 75	Handles, ₱ M	15 00@20 00
Extra, do	4 00@ 4 75	Wire, per lb	20@ 25
Warehouse	5 00	Twine, sew	40@ 55
Stable	6 00@ 7 00		
Tubs		Churns	
No. 1 ₱ doz	13 00	No. 1 ₱ doz	15 50
No. 2 ₱ "	11 50	No. 2 ₱ "	12 50
No. 3 ₱ "	10 00	No. 3 ₱ "	11 50
Buckets—		Wash-boards—	
Two hoop, ₱ doz	2 65	Zinc	3 25
Three hoop, ₱ doz.	3 00	Extra Heavy Zinc	3 50

do do 20	25	Working Mens'	25
Starr No. 50	27	Haymakers'	20
do do 40	24	Hamilton	17½
Common	16@18	Union	22
Brown Denims.		Cottonades.	
Lewiston	30	Farmers & Mch's	42½
Warren	29	Whittenton	25
Algodon	22½	Yorks, plain	21½
Newark	20	do Plaid	21½
Kentucky Jeans.		Roll Jeans.	
Brown	20@45	Heavy Blue	47½@50
Grey & blue mx'd	20@45	do Brown	37½@60
Flat Cambrics.		Paper Cambric.	
Victoria	10½	Common Colors	14½
Washington	11½	High Colors	15
Ginghams.		Printed Delaines	
Lancaster	18	Hamilton	17@20
Roanoke	12	Manchester	17@20
Scotch	30	Pacific	17@20
French	22@35	All Wool	37@45
Corset Jeans.		Spool Cotton.	
White	18@20	J. & P. Coats	1 10
Colored	14@20	Green & Daniels	55
Brown Drills	17@16½	Victoria	68½
Carpets.			
Lowell, 3-ply	$2 00	Superfine	1 00@1 25
do super	1 40	Belgrades	85@1 00
do medium	1 20	Cotton & Wool	50@60
Hartford, ex 3-p	2 00	Twilled Hemp	45
Brussels,	1 65@1 80	Plain do	35

Quincy Live Stock Market.

RECEIPTS.

To-day's receipts comprise the following:

60 head choice sheep, average probably 110 or 115 lbs., J. J. Bowles, of Marion county, Mo., owner.

60 hogs, owner not reported.

8 hogs, average about 200 lbs., W. D. Merrill, of Lewis county, Mo., owner.

222 medium Texas steers, average about 1000 lbs, here, A. J. Ross, owner.

106 fair shipping steers, average 1250 lbs., but from Missouri, L. R. Smith, owner.

SHIPMENTS.

Per. C. B. & Q. R. R.

The shipments for the week are comprised in the following:

Cattle to Chicago	226
Cattle to Buffalo	116
Hogs to Chicago	723
Hogs to Galesburg, 7 car loads.	

Per T. W. & W. R. W.

Cattle to Buffalo	177
Cattle to New York	100
Hogs to Buffalo	612

SALES.

For the week;

Bowles to Lock and Kauder, 60 choice sheep, avg. about 110 lbs. at 5c.

Campbell to Lock, 6 fair butchers' steers, avg 962 lbs., at 4¾c.

Phillibar to Netter, 21 fair butchers' cows, avg. 897 lbs. at $35 00 per head.

232 Missouri steers, averaging from 1200 to 1400 lbs., at 5½c.

Tucker to Thompson, 20 fair butcher's cows and heifers, average about 800 lbs., at $35 25 per head.

J. H. Pane to Stockwell and Davis, 113 good smooth hogs, average 210 lbs, off cars, at 8½c.

13 fair cows, avg. from 800 to 900 lbs., bought at West Quincy by Klarner & Kauder, city butchers, at 3¾ cents.

QUOTATIONS.

We quote for stock off the cars, fed and watered, as below. For shipping stock, driven in, a deduction is generally made to compensate for future shrinkage:

Shipping Steers.

Extra-fat shipping steers, not over 6 years old, averaging 1300 lbs	6 25@ 6 50
Prime-fat shipping steers, from 3 to 6 yrs. old, and averaging 1250 to 1500 lbs	5 75@ 6 00
Medium-fat shipping steers, 2d grade, average weight 1100 lbs. and upwards	5 00@ 5 50

Butchers' and Stock Cattle.

Light-weight, fair, young, butchers' steers averaging 800 to 1000 lbs	4 40@ 4 90
Good to choice butchers' cows and oxen, and fair to good stock steers	3 90@ 4 25
Common to fair butchers' cows and oxen and inferior stock cattle	2 50@ 3 50

Hogs.

Choice to extra hogs 250 to 275 lbs. each	8 75@9 00
Fair to good hogs, 200 to 225 lbs. each	7 75@8 00
Common hogs, 150 to 180 lbs. each	6 75@7 00

Sheep.

Good to choice fat sheep from 100 to 115 lbs	3 00@ 4 50
Common to fair sheep	1 50@ 3 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market—September 10—2 p. m.

Gold—144½

U. S. 6's, 1881	113¼	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	113½	U. S. 5-20's, 1868	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109½	U. S. 10-40's	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	110¾	U. S. 7-30's, June	
U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. I.	108¼	U. S. 7-30's, July	

Stocks—Steady.

N. Y. Cent	to 124½	R. I	to 101¾
Ill. Central	to 143	N. W	to 86¾
Erie	to 47	do pref	to 86¾
do pref	to	Wabash	to 56¾
Pacific Mail	to 112¾	R. D. & Q	to

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Total receipts of stock for the week ending to-day at the New York markets:

RECEIPTS.

Beeves	5,690
Sheep and Lambs	29,170
Hogs	16,751

Beeves—The market was firm during last week, and prices on Saturday ranged from 12½@17c. To-day the market was not active, and with offerings of 2400 head prices declined to 11@17c. The average quality is only fair. Sales of extras at 17c; prime at 16½@16¾c; fair to good 15½@16c; ordinary 11½@15c; inferior 11@13c.

Sheep and Lambs—The market is rather quiet. Common sold very low, while good grades are steady; sales of inferior sheep at 3@4½c; common to good at 4¾@5¾c; prime at 6@6½c, and extra at 7c. Lambs 7@9c.

Hogs—The market is quiet and lower, with sales at 8¾@11c for light to heavy corn fed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Cotton—27@27½, middling uplands.

Flour—Dull, $8 25@9 05, extra State; $8 25@9 60, extra western; $8 85@11 25 Hoop.

Wheat—Dull, receipts, 64,163; $2 12, winter red western; $2 60, prime new white Ky; $2 65, extra choice white Mich.; $2 60@2 60, white Mich.; $1 92½@1 93½, No. 2 spring.

Corn—Dull; common closed dull, declining, receipts, 20,293, $1 19@1 23, unsound; $1 24, sound mixed western; $1 26½, western yellow.

Barley—Nominal.

Oats—More steady; receipts, 54,293, 67@72c, new western store and afloat; old western nominal, 80c in store; 82c, afloat.

Pork—Dull, heavy; $29 25@29 35, mess; $29 26, old.

Beef—Steady.

Cut Meats—Quiet.

Lard—Firm; 19¾@20¼c, steam; 20¼c, kettle.

Whisky—Dull; $1 27½.

Sugar—Active, firm; 11@12c, Cuba.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.

Flour—Market quiet and weak, spring extras, good to choice, $7 50; superfine $5 00@7 00. Receipts 13,508; shipments 16,172.

Wheat—Dull and declining; No. 1 $1 60, No. 2 $1 50; No. 3 $1 50¼. Receipts 144,027; shipments 57,390.

Corn—Steady and in fair demand; No. 1 96@96½c; No. 2 95@95¼c. Receipts 103,510, shipments 116,251.

Oats—Quiet; 50½@51¼c. Receipts 125,139; shipments 87,586.

Rye—Firm, $1 21, No. 1; No. 2, $1 17; receipts 10,255; shipments, none.

Barley—Firm, better; No. 2, $1 60¼; receipts, 10,270; shipments, 5,114.

Provisions—Dull. Pork, $29 25@29 50. Lard, firm; saleable at 19¼c; shoulders, 11½c.

Whisky—$1 [illegible], free.

Freights—Easier; 9, corn; 10, wheat, to Buffalo.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Sept 10.

Receipts—Cattle 22 cars; hogs 37 cars; sheep X car.

Cattle—Extra $6 75@7 12; fair to good $5 50@6 50, stockers $2 25@5 75.

Hogs—extra $10 25½@10 50; good to choice $9 75@10 12.

Sheep—Dull, choice $3 50@3 75.

ILLINOIS STATE FINANCES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Illinois State Treasury for the month of August:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$187,040 81
State debt fund	152,475 11
Interest fund	69,443 60
School fund	5,691 60
Total	$412,054 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Revenue warrants cancelled	$61,029 14
State debt cancelled	8,560 66
School debt cancelled	21,072 27
Interest debt cancelled	250,731 40
Hancock interest warrants	10,392 00
Schuyler interest warrants	2,210 00
Brown interest warrants	5,628 65
Quincy city interest warrants	18,060 00
Total	$356,373 12

NEW PENSION LAW.—For the benefit of our many readers who are interested, directly or indirectly, in the payment of pensions, we publish, this evening, the following synopsis of the latest act of Congress upon the subject. This act was passed on the 27th of last July, but official notice of it has not been promulgated from the Department at Washington until within a few days. We are indebted for a copy of the act to Major J. M. Rice, of this city, United States Pension Agent for this District:

ACT OF JULY 27, 1868.

SEC. 1. *Dependent Relatives.*—By this section precedence is given to the dependent relatives hereinafter mentioned in the following order, to-wit: First, mothers; second, fathers; third, orphan brothers and sisters, under sixteen years of age, entitled jointly; and the title of each of the above classes of claimants accrues upon the death of the one preceding.

SEC. 2. *Disabilities Incurred Subsequently to July 27, 1868.*—This section provides for pensions by reason of disabilities incurred in the service hereafter, and specifies the circumstances under which said disabilities must have been contracted in order to effect a title.

SEC. 3. *Unclaimed Pensions.*—This section requires that pensions remaining unclaimed for fourteen months after the same have become due shall be adjusted at pension agencies, instead of at the office of the Third Auditor, as heretofore provided; that failure to claim such pension for three years shall be presumptive evidence that the same has legally terminated; and that on a new application, with evidence satisfactorily accounting for such failure, the pensioner may be restored to the rolls.

SEC. 4. *Increase of Pensions to Minors by Former Wife.*—By this section the increase of $2 per month for each minor child of a deceased soldier, provided for by section 2, act of July 25, 1866, is extended to include all the legitimate children of such soldier, and provides that said pension shall be paid to the guardian of such child or children, except where the widow is charged with the custody and maintenance of said child or children, when it shall be paid to her during the time for which she is, or has been, so charged.

SEC. 5. *Minor Children in Charitable Institutions.*—This section provides that no widow or guardian to whom an increase of pension has been, or may be, granted on account of minor children, shall be deprived thereof by reason of their being wholly, or in part, maintained or educated at the expense of the State or of the public.

SEC. 6. *Extension of Time for Application.*—By this section, all pensions applied for within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued, and which have been, or may be, granted under the act of July 14, 1862, or acts supplementary thereto, shall commence from the discharge or death of the person on whose account the pension has been, or shall be, granted; and in cases of insane persons and minors, who were without guardians or other legal representatives previous to said limitation, applications may be filed in their behalf after its expiration.

SEC. 7. *Payment of Arrears.*—This section provides that upon application, by letter, or otherwise, to the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington, for or on behalf of any person entitled to arrears of pension under the preceding section, or upon any notification that such person is so entitled, the Department shall pay, or cause to be paid to him, all such arrears as he may be entitled to under the provisions of the said section; and no claim agent, or other person, shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for such arrears.

SEC. 8. *Amendment of Section 11, Act of June 6, 1866.*—This section provides that presentation of satisfactory evidence of the abandonment of the care of a minor child or children of a deceased soldier by his widow, or of her unfitness to have custody of them, to the Commissioner, shall suffice for the suspension of said widow's pension.

SEC. 9. *Amendment of Section 6, Act of June 6, 1866, and Section 4, Act of July 25, 1866.*—By this section the title to accrued pension of a person dying while application is pending is vested in the heirs or legal representatives, provided that no widow or minor child survives the applicant, and the requirement of completion of proof before death is dispensed with.

SEC. 10. *Pension to date of Remarriage.*—This section provides for allowance of pension to widow, (in case no children under sixteen years of age survive,) or dependent mother, from death of soldier to date of claimant's remarriage, notwithstanding application for such pension may not have been made until after such remarriage.

SEC. 11. *Extension of Limitation of Unenlisted Men or their Dependents.*—By this section the provisions of the 9th section of the act of July 4, 1864, allowing three years from date of that act for application of such unenlisted men or dependents, are continued in force until July 4, 1872.

SEC. 12. *Pension for Loss of One Eye.*—This section provides for the allowance of a pension of $25 for total loss of sight by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, if the pensioner had the sight of but

The Weekly Whig, —AND— REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

POETRY.

The Song of the Skirt.

BY WOMAN HOOD.

"And the trail of the woman is over it all,"
With fingers seated and worn,
With washboard placed aslope,
A woman stood by the steaming tub,
Plying her cake of soap—
Wash! wash! wash!
While the soap-suds spatter and spirt,
And still with a voice of frenzied pitch,
She sang the "Song of the Skirt."

"Wash! wash! wash!
While I sweat from every pore!
And wash—wash—wash—
Till fairly flood the floor!
It's oh! to be a slave
Along with a barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a skirt to wash,
If this is decent work.

"Oh, men with sweethearts dear!
Oh, men with woman of kin!
It isn't the linen they're wearing out,
But the linen they're bringing in!
Wash—wash—wash—
While the soap-suds spatter and spirt,
Cleaning at once with a single wash,
A Crossing as well as a Skirt.

"Oh! but to smell the breath
Of a perfume bottle so sweet—
With the chandelier over my head,
And the Brussels' beneath my feet,
For only one short hour
To feel as my lady feels,
Only a tripping along Broadway
With a yard or more at her heels!"

With fingers scalded and worn,
With wash-board placed aslope,
A woman stood at the steaming tub,
Plying her cake of soap—
Wash! wash! wash!
While the soap-suds spatter and spirt,
And still, with a voice that you would't applaud
(Oh, that its tones could reach Miss Maud!)
She sang this "Song of the Skirt."

[Harper's Bazar.

MISCELLANY.

SPIRITUAL DEATH.—According to the teachings of sacred Scripture, men are dead, spiritually dead. Certain vain men would make it out that men are only a little disordered and bruised by the fall, wounded in a few delicate members, but not mortally injured. However, the word of God is very express upon the matter, and declares our race to be not wounded, not merely hurt, but slain outright, and left as dead in trespasses and sin. There are those who fancy that human nature is only in a sort of syncope or fainting fit, and only needs a process of reviving to set it right. You have only, by education and by other manipulations, to set its life flood in motion, and then life will speedily be developed. There is much good in every man, they say, and you have only to bring it out by training and example. This fiction is exactly opposite to the teachings of sacred Scripture. Within these truthful pages we read of no fainting fit, no temporary paralysis, but death is the name for nature's condition, and quickening is its great necessity. Man is not partly dead, like the half-drowned mariner, in whom some spark of life may yet remain, if it be but fondly tended and wisely nurtured. There is not a spark of spiritual life left in man—manhood is to all spiritual things an absolute corpse. "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," said God to our first parents, and die they did—a spiritual death; and all their children alike by nature lie in this spiritual death, not a sham death. Yet it will be said, "Are they not alive?" Truly so, but not spiritually. There are grades of life. You come first upon the vegetable which is a dead thing as to the vitality of the animal. Above the animal life rises the mental life, a vastly superior life. The creature, which is only an animal, is dead to either the joys or sorrows of a mental life. Then, high above the mental, as much as the mental is above the animal, rises what Scripture calls the spiritual life—that life is Jesus Christ. All men have more or less of the mental life, and it is well that they should cultivate it—get as much as they can of it, that they should put it to the best uses, and make it subserve the highest ends. Man, even looked upon as merely living mentally, is not to be despised or trifled with, but still the mental life cannot of itself rise to the spiritual life, it cannot penetrate beyond that mystic wall which separates forever the mere life of mind from the life of that new principle, the Spirit, which is the offering of God, and is the living and incorruptible which he casts into the soul. If you could conceive a man in all respects like yourselves with this one difference, that his soul had died out of him, that he only possessed his animal faculties, but had not intellectual faculties, so that he could breathe and walk, sleep, eat, drink, and make a noise, but all mental power was gone, you would then speak of him as being entirely dead to mental pursuits. He might be a most vigorous and well-developed animal, but his manhood would be dead. It would be of no use explaining a proposition to him, or working out a problem on the blackboard for his instruction, or offering him even the simplest school book, for if he had no mind to receive, how could be impart? Now, spiritually, this is the condition of every unregenerate man. It is of no use whatever, apart from the Spirit of God, to hope to make the man understand the things which be of God—when best trained it has no glimmering of the inward sense of spiritual things; it stumbles over the letter and loses the real meaning, not from want of mental capacity, but from the absence of spiritual life. O sons of men, if ye would know God, "ye must be born again;" "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," he cannot understand it, he cannot know it. The carnal man cannot understand the things which are of God, which are eternal and invisible, any more than an ox can understand astronomy, or a fish can admire the classics. Not in a moral sense nor a mental sense, but in a spiritual sense, poor humanity is dead, and so the word of God again and again most positively describes it.—Spurgeon.

SALT TEARS.

I've seen that same face of her's scores of times since, and though it makes me shudder, and nips me to the heart, I always go and have a good, long earnest look at it, and come away a better man. You may see that face yourself—as much like as if it had been taken from her sad, anxious looks—you may see it at the picture-shop windows, and it's of a woman tying a handkerchief around the man's arm, and she looks up pitifully, and it's called "The Huguenot." That's like the look and the face that gazed up into mine after she'd told me what I now know was the truth; and I—yet I'm most ashamed to own it—flung her away from me, and wouldn't believe what she said. There was a tear upon each cheek, and the bright drops were brimming in her eyes, and ready to fall; but I was hard and bitter, and whispered to myself that they were false tears, put on to cheat me, and I ran out of the house, swearing that I'd enter it no more.

It wasn't a large house, that house of ours, but if it had been a palace I don't think it could have been a happier home than it had been for years; and of course I know that that's a foolish way of talking, for happiness isn't to be found in a palace, any more than in the smallest of cottages. It seems to me that the real happiness grows, as it were, out of the true faith and trust that a man and his wife have in one another; while the strength of the two working together the same way gives them a help forward in the world that nothing can resist.

Speaking as a fisherman, and one who was brought up with the sound of the sea always in his ears, I may say we rowed well together in the same boat, Mary and I. I had a long fight of it before I could persuade her that it would be best for her future that she should take me for pilot, and not Harry Penellyn; but I did persuade her at last; and we were married down at the little fisherman's church at the head of the cove.

Four years of as happy a life then fell to my lot as could fall to that of any man in this life, I believe. My ways were rough, and hers were not those of a lady, but they suited our stations of life, and what more would you have? Living the life I do now, busy here about this great city fish-market, I look back upon that bright bit of life as if it was some dream; and, though I can't settle to go back to the old place, I cling to the fish, and look upon those days when a west country boat comes in, as days worth recollecting; for they bring the blood in one's cheek, and a bit of light into one's eye.

I can see it all now as plain as can be; the little fishing village under the cliff; the stout granite pier running out as to form a harbor for the fishing boats; and the blue sea, stretching away as far as eye could reach. Down by its edge, too, the weed-fringed rocks; piled high in places, with the sea foaming amongst the crevices, and again forming little rock pools where the bright sea growths flourished and as the tide came in with its fresh, cooling waters, you saw the limpets and the sea flowers wakening again to life, while many a spider-crab and shell fish crept out of the nook or crack where it had hidden from the warm sun. I can see it all now at any time, though I am growing gray, and a score of years have passed since; but brighter than all seem to stand out those two mournful eyes, with the same tearful look they gave me as I flung out of the door and saw them for the last time; for when next I looked upon that face the eyes were fast closed, and could I have opened them the lustre would have gone.

A west country fisherman's life is one which takes him a deal from home, for sometimes we go off for perhaps three months at a time to the north coast, or to Ireland when the herring season is on; and, like the rest, I used to be off in my boat, sorry enough to leave home—happy enough to return after a busy season, till one year, when I took it into my head to think it strange that Harry Penellyn, my wife's old beau, should spin his illness out so long and stop ashore, time after time, when the boats were out, and him seeming to be well and strong as any of us. There had been a heavy gale on the coast some weeks before, and, as we always do at such times, we had run in for the harbor as soon as we saw it coming; but, through bad seamanship, Penellyn's boat came inside the rocks, when she should have come outside, and then, through their not having water enough, she grounded, lifted again, caught by the stern, and then swung around broadside to the waves, which swept her half deck, while a regular chorus of shrieks rose from the women standing ashore.

It was a rough time, for even our boats that were in the harbor were groaning and grinding together, while every now and then the sea washed over so as to threaten to kill them, and sweeping the pier from end to end. In an ordinary way we made a custom of laughing at the crew of a boat, who, from bungling, got on the rocks, for, born as we were in the bay, with our fathers fishers before us, we knew every stone along the coast, and could almost have steered our boat to them blindfold; but this was no time to jeer, for now the poor fellows were being swept one by one from their hold, and borne struggling through the surf to the rocks, where they were in danger of being dashed to pieces, for ours was no smooth, sandy beach. Some were swimming, some beating the water frantically; and clad as our men are, in their thick cloth trousers, heavy sea-boots, and stout Guernsey shirts, they stand a poor chance of keeping afloat long, for the weight of their boots is enough to drag them down.

There was every one in a state of excitement; men running out as far as they could and throwing ropes—men shouting orders that nobody attended to—women tossing their arms up and crying, while first one and then another of the boat's crew was dragged ashore, and carried half

to all of which I could only answer the same word—nothing. Then Penellyn got better, and went to his mother's house; and time went on, till I got bitter, and harsh, and morose, and was always haunted by a suspicion that I would not put into words, though now the question came again and again—"Why doesn't Harry Penellyn go to sea?"

But no answer came to my question; and, though he seemed now to be well and strong as ever, he always kept at home while we went out; and, in my state of mind, this troubled me, and I kept feeling glad that we were only out now on the short trips of a few days in length. I grew angry with myself and with all around. Aye, and I grow angry even now, when I think that a few earnest words of explanation—a few questions that I know would have been answered freely—would have set all right, and perhaps saved the life of as good and loving a woman as ever lived in the light.

But it was not to be so; and I went on willfully blinding my eyes to every thing,—placing a wrong construction upon every look and word, and making those true eyes gaze at me again and again in wonder; whilst Harry Penellyn, who had never before shown me much good will, now that I had saved his life, would have been friends, only I met his every advance with a black scowl, when he always turned off and avoided me.

One evening it had come to the lot of my boat to run into harbor with the fish of several other boats; for the takes had been very light, and somehow or another I felt more light and happy that night than for weeks. I got ashore, left my mates tending the mackerel, and ran up to find my wife out.

This did not trouble me at first; but after a few minutes' fidgeting about, I felt a flush come in my face, and hurrying out, I made an excuse at Mrs. Penellyn's, and got to know that Mr. Harry was out too.

The hot blood rose from cheeks to my forehead, and seemed to blind me, while a strange singing sensation came in my ears; but the next minute I was tearing along the cove in the dark of the evening, so as to get away where I might be alone with my thoughts, for that vile suspicion that was with me before had now conquered and beaten me down, so that I was its slave, and for the time a regular madman.

I ran about half a mile, when I stopped, panting, and began to walk slowly along beneath the trees close beside the fern-hung rocky bank, while it was now too dark to see far before me. But the next instant I was standing with my breath held, and one hand resting on my side, for, as I crouched close to the bank, I heard Penellyn's voice, talking earnestly as he passed a few yards from me, with his arm tightly clasping a woman's waist, and there was light enough for me to see him bend over her, and their lips meet in a long, clinging kiss,—a kiss which sent the mad blood bubbling through my veins, as, without stopping to think, I leaped from where I was hid, and, as the woman shrieked and fled, I had Penellyn by the throat, and we joined in a fierce struggle.

If an angel had told me I was deceived, I should have not believed him then in my mad fury; and it was not until, having dashed his head against the ground again and again, I felt my enemy's hold relax, that I leaped up, kicked him savagely, and then ran back.

Just as I expected, Mary was at home, looking hot and flushed, but she jumped up with a smile, and hurried to me saying—

"I was down at Mrs. Trevere's, dear, but I heard your boat had come——"

She stopped short, half frightened by my wild looks and disordered clothes, and half by the savage curse I gnashed out at her as I seized her arm; while, as the truth flashed upon her, she was the next moment at my feet, appealing to me, uttering vow after vow, clasping her hands, and seeming half crazed with horror; while I, poor mad fool, glared on her, and thought her anguish was caused by guilt. Ah me! that I could have been such a fool,—so blind, so mad,—that I could turn from those true, appealing eyes, and rush from the place, meaning never to return, and feeling savagely glad as I saw her fall senseless to the floor.

Would weeping blood for my folly have recalled all that, would giving up my life have crushed it out, I would have done it a hundred times; but it was done,—it was one of the hard things of fate, and I rushed from the room and from the village, heedless that the girl who had been Harry Penellyn's companion had spread the alarm that he had been attacked, and that he had been brought in nearly dead. I knew nothing, saw nothing, except my own mad misery, and at times was nearly wild that I had not slain the wife who had lain in my bosom, till something rose up whispering to me of the past.

I found my way to Bristol, and then to London, and after a time I learned from one from my own part that Harry Penellyn had recovered and was married and that my wife was ill.

I fought with myself one week—two weeks—a month—and then I went, getting taken around the coast in a fishing boat. I landed and went up the old slip, up to the cliff in the dusk of the evening, just as I had walked up a year before, and I roused myself up to the task, saying I would go and forgive her and then see her no more.

Forgive her! What had I to forgive? Had she forgiven me before her eyes closed in that long sleep, and her pure spirit fled? I asked myself that again and again; when her mother led me into the room I dared not enter alone, and, with the few words she had uttered, made the black veil of mad jealousy drop from before my eyes.

But it was too late—too late—and I could not see those eyes look their forgiveness, for they were sealed close, and I was alone.

Her mother left me there for a

MISSOURI CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Agent"—He Responds to an Attack by a Correspondent of the Chillicothe Constitution.

UNION, Mo., Sept. 2, 1868.

Editor Quincy Whig.

A would be Democrat, in replying through the columns of the Chillicothe *Constitution* to an article from my pen, which appeared in your paper a short time since, over the signature of "Agent" says: "The 'Agent' from Union appears to be very much dissatisfied with the Democrats of North-west Missouri. They treat his loyal friends a little badly, but not so bad as the thieving militia treated the so-called rebels during the war, when the finest, best and most peaceable citizens were dragged from their homes and shot."

We deny the assertion, and affirm that no peaceable citizens was molested by the militia, although his sympathies may have been ever so strong for the rebel cause. It was only the skulking, cowardly rebels who lay in ambush and shot our Union soldiers while passing along the public highway, that suffered by the hands of the militia.

We ask the gentleman if he was ever maltreated by the militia, and answer no, simply from the fact that he has remained at home, neither bushwhacking nor blowing his so-called Democratic horn, until since the President's proclamation, which he appears to think has loyalized him, while on the contrary Andrew Johnson has only shown a facility in making rebels more rebellious. He says, "Will the people of these once United, but now disunited States, declare by their votes that the Radicals shall rule? Are they willing for the white man to be disfranchised and to let the negro govern us?" We answer no. Neither are we willing to let the rebel govern us who has disfranchised himself, and who repudiated his allegiance to the Government. As to the negro voting, we would say that, by reading the Southern papers we notice that he is courted and electioneered with more dilligently by the Democrat than by the Radical. And were he only going to vote the Democratic ticket, it would be all right, there would then be no cry of "negro supremacy." In fact, we can see but one reason why the negro should be allowed his vote in preference to the rebel or the rebel portion of the Democracy, and that is simply because he is loyal, while the rebel is disloyal. Besides, we can scarcely distinguish between the negro and the aristocratic Democracy—the breed having been so thoroughly crossed. Yours truly,

AGENT.

PERSONAL.

Garibaldi's health is fast breaking up.

Maj. Gen. Hancock has arrived from the East at St. Louis.

Wm. H. C. King, editor-in-chief and co-proprietor of the New Orleans *Times*, died in that city on August 27th.

S. S. Booth, brother of Edwin, is about to return to the stage, after a retirement of twenty years spent in physic.

Ex-Governor Orr has been elected, by the South Carolina Legislature, one of the eight Circuit Judges of that State.

The Rev. Orty Skipley, who wrote so ably in favor of celibacy, has just committed matrimony. Frailty, thy name is Skiply!

Bull Run Russell is a candidate for the British Parliament. If he runs as well as he did from Bull Run in 1861, he ought to get in.

The desk of the Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives has been draped in black in honor of the memory of Thad. Stevens.

Minnesota has discovered that she has an eminent British clergyman, George W. Powell, in her interior forests, engaged in hunting and fishing.

John Dougherty, Jr., son of the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, went to West Point last week by appointment of Congressmen Raum.

The mother of the notorious Reno brothers, who are charged with the express car robbery near Seymour, died of a broken heart at Rockford, Ind., on Tuesday night.

Charles L. Elliott, the celebrated portrait painter, who was called the Van Dyke of America, died at Albany on the 25th inst., aged 56. His first painting was at the age of 15. He painted during his life-time over 700 portraits, and for the last ten pictures he received $7,450.

A beautiful tribute to the memory of Fitz Greene Halleck was erected over his grave, at Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, in the form of an enduring monument, through the liberality of the poet's friend, General Wilson, of New York. It is a granite obelisk, eighteen feet in height. It is understood that a formal dedication will take place some time next month, when an address and a poem will be delivered by two eloquent speakers.

The following are among the artists who have submitted designs for the Lincoln National Monument at Springfield: Miss Harriet Hosmer, Boston; Miss Vinnie Ream, Washington; Larkin G. Meade, Jr., Brattleboro, Vermont; J. A. Bailey, Philadelphia; L. W. Volk, Chicago; M. S. Belknap, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Emmett, Cleveland, O.; J. G. Batterson, Hartford, Conn.; C. B. Addison, Boston; Henry L. Gay, Chicago; W. H. Macher, Toledo, O.; Harwan & Mauren, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Muldoon, Bellett & Co., Louisville; T. D. Jones, Cincinnati, O.; E. E. Meyers, Springfield, Ill.; J. A. Vredaugh and James H. Haldermnn, Bloomington, Ill.; C. G. Volk, Quincy, Ill.

The following romantic story of the marriage of Victor Hugo to his wife, whose death has just taken place, is narrated: She had been the companion of Hugo from his earliest boyhood, being brought up with him in Paris in the former Convent of the Feuillatines. A mutual attachment sprang up between the playmates, which lasted through life. As he was poor, permission to marry the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Health Depends Upon Good Digestion.

"Weakness of the Stomach" is the source of more evils than were contained in Pandora's Box. ... HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS ...

More Causes of Blood Poison.

IF WRINKLES COULD BE REMOVED AS QUICKLY AS

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

CHANGES THE COLOR OF THE HAIR

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

"To Owners of Horses and Cattle."—Tobias's Derby Condition Powders ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—

Mrs. Homes WILL OPEN A BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies

ELEVEN HEAD OF KENTUCKY Jacks and Jennets ...

AZURENE CONCENTRATED INDIGO

$10 Reward. LOST, ABOUT THE 4TH OF JULY, a black and tan terrier dog ...

Flags! Flags! CAMPAIGN FLAGS WITH THE name and portraits ...

For Sale. I OFFER MY FARM FOR SALE, adjoining the town ...

Howe Sewing Machine. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., INVENTOR

Campaign Badges 1868! GRANT & COLFAX, SEYMOUR & BLAIR,

Perfect Likenesses in Beautiful Setting.

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW HAT STORE. F. GAUSHELL, (Late of Gaushell & Lange,) **FASHIONABLE HATTER,** 429 Hampshire Street, HATS AND CAPS OF THE LATEST STYLES, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c.

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINE! LOCK STITCH FAMILY FAVORITE, Manufactured at Hartford, Conn. Sold at No. 609 Hampshire Street. QUINCY, ILLINOIS. Reputation as "THE BEST" Established. M. W. NEWTON, Agent.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THIS MACHINE WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, TUCK, &c., OFFICE on Sixth St., one door South of Hampshire, Quincy, Illinois. D. SNIDER, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Condict, Woolley & Co. CHICAGO, ILL. SADDLERY, HARDWARE, SADDLES. Sole Manufacturers of **PATENT Rubber-Lined HORSE COLLARS,** AND **SPRINGVILLE OAK HARNESS LEATHER.**

FRUIT JARS. ONE HUNDRED GROSS of the Gem Fruit Jars ... MONTGOMERY & CO.

White Lead and Window Glass,

For Sale. THE CELEBRATED **ALBERT PURE WHITE LEAD,**

Brandon Mineral Paint

Louisville Hydraulic Cement AND **MICHIGAN PLASTER PARIS.** MONTGOMERY & CO.

GO TO THE NEW AGRICULTURAL DEPOT FOR THE **HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,** ... **FORCE FEED,** ... **PLOWS.** ... **MOLINE, FORT MADISON, Prairie Chief and Wheel Grower,** ... Cutting Boxes, Cider Mills, Pumps, Corn Shellers ...

PENNSYLVANIA White Lead Works. PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 1st, 1868, our brand was known as "B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.'S PURE WHITE LEAD," ...

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ ... PURE WHITE LEAD

SCHOOLS.

Monticello Ladies' Seminary THIS SEMINARY COMMENCES its thirty-first scholastic year ... September 9th, ... PRINCIPAL MONTICELLO SEMINARY, Godfrey, Ills.

GROCERIES.

NEW GROCERY STORE! F. C. SHERMAN, Dealer in **GROCERIES,** Wooden and Willow-ware, No 107 Hampshire Street,

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. D. & L. MEEKER, Surgeons & Physicians. HAVING LOCATED IN QUINCY, Illinois, ...

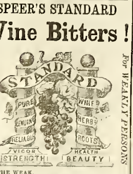
DRY GOODS.

LARGE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS GRAND OPENING AT **FOX & LEMLEY'S. 46 FOURTH STREET.** THEY ARE OFFERING **SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS** TO BUYERS THIS SPRING. **Cheap Dry Goods, SPLENDID STOCK,** AT **FOX & LEMLEY, 46 FOURTH STREET,** West Side Washington Park.

MEDICAL.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, The Safest and Most Effective **REMEDY FOR WORMS** That has ever been discovered. ... "B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE." B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPEER'S STANDARD Wine Bitters!



No Bitters equal to them! Speer's Standard Wine Bitters, WINE, HERBS AND ROOTS. ... **TONE AND VIGOR**

PLANING MILLS AND LUMBER.

NEW LUMBER YARD, Corner Maine and 2nd Sts., QUINCY, ILLS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE opened ...

QUINCY PLANING MILLS, GOULD & WILLIAMS, (Successors to Gould & Allen,) MANUFACTURERS OF **SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDING, WINDOW** AND **DOOR FRAMES, BALUSTERS, BRACKETS, BOXES** Refrigerators, Tubing, etc. etc. Office and Factory on 6th Street, corner of Ohio, Quincy, Ills.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice. ESTATE OF JOHN HAFFNER ...

In Bankruptcy—No. 662. IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE W. BROWN, a Bankrupt ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ...

IT APPEARING BY AFFIDAVIT ...

In Bankruptcy—No. 596. IN THE MATTER OF JOHN M. PATTON, a Bankrupt ...

In Bankruptcy—No. 720. IN THE MATTER OF GEO. W. WARD, a Bankrupt ...

Sec. 4. *Increase of Pensions to Minors by Former Wife.*—By this section the increase of $2 per month for each minor child of a deceased soldier, provided for by section 2, act of July 25, 1866, is extended to include all the legitimate children of such soldier, and provides that said pension shall be paid to the guardian of such child or children, except where the widow is charged with the custody and maintenance of said child or children, when it shall be paid to her during the time for which she is, or has been, so charged.

Sec. 5. *Minor Children in Charitable Institutions.*—This section provides that no widow or guardian to whom an increase of pension has been, or may be, granted on account of minor children, shall be deprived thereof by reason of their being wholly, or in part, maintained or educated at the expense of the State or of the public.

Sec. 6. *Extension of Time for Application.*—By this section, all pensions applied for within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued, and which have been, or may be, granted under the act of July 14, 1862, or acts supplementary thereto, shall commence from the discharge or death of the person on whose account the pension has been, or shall be, granted; and in cases of insane persons and minors, who were without guardians or other legal representatives previous to said limitation, applications may be filed in their behalf after its expiration.

Sec. 7. *Payment of Arrears.*—This section provides that upon application, by letter, or otherwise, to the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington, for or on behalf of any person entitled to arrears of pension under the preceding section, or upon any notification that such person is so entitled, the Department shall pay, or cause to be paid to him, all such arrears as he may be entitled to under the provisions of the said section; and no claim agent, or other person, shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for such arrears.

Sec. 8. *Amendment of Section 11, Act of June 6, 1866.*—This section provides that presentation of satisfactory evidence of the abandonment of the care of a minor child or children of a deceased soldier by his widow, or of her unfitness to have custody of them, to the Commissioner, shall suffice for the suspension of said widow's pension.

Sec. 9. *Amendment of Section 6, Act of June 6, 1866, and Section 4, Act of July 25, 1866.*—By this section the title to accrued pension of a person dying while application is pending is vested in the heirs or legal representatives, provided that no widow or minor child survives the applicant, and the requirement of completion of proof before death is dispensed with.

Sec. 10. *Pension to date of Remarriage.*—This section provides for allowance of pension to widow, (in case no children under sixteen years of age survive,) or dependent mother, from death of soldier to date of claimant's remarriage, notwithstanding application for such pension may not have been made until after such remarriage.

Sec. 11. *Extension of Limitation of Unenlisted Men or their Dependents.*—By this section the provisions of the 9th section of the act of July 4, 1864, allowing three years from date of that act for application of such unenlisted men or dependents, are continued in force until July 4, 1872.

Sec. 12. *Pension for Loss of One Eye.*—This section provides for the allowance of a pension of $25 for total loss of sight by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, if the pensioner had the sight of but one eye upon entering the service.

Sec. 13. *Amendment to Section 3, Act of July 25, 1866.*—This section places all persons pensioned on account of services rendered since the war of the revolution, and prior to March 4, 1861, on the same footing with those pensioned under the act of July 14, 1862, and acts subsequent thereto; and grants $8 per month to the widows of revolutionary soldiers now pensioned at less than that amount.

Sec. 14. *Artificial Limbs to Officers.*—This section entitles captains, in the army and lieutenants in the navy, and officers of inferior rank, who have lost a leg or arm in the service, to receive an artificial limb upon the same terms as privates in the army.

Sec. 15. *Special Act Pensions.*—This section provides that all pensions granted under special acts shall be graded in amount according to the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws.

POLITICAL.

A rebel howl—How'll Cobb.—[Cincinnati Chronicle.]

The Republican primary elections in Kansas indicate the nominations of Governor Carney, of Leavenworth, for Governor, and Hon. Sidney Clark, of Lawrence, for Congress.

One of the worst exhibitions of partisan hate in the canvass is found in the recent speech in Howell Cobb, of Georgia:

"The doors are wide open, wide enough and broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago platform. *Upon them there should be no mercy.* They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. *Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society.*"

This Howell Cobb, or "Gin Cobb," as he is called, is a paroled prisoner, paroled by the mercy of Gen. Grant, and has never been exchanged.

to set its life hood in motion, and then life will speedily be developed. There is much good in every man, they say, and you have only to bring it out by training and example. This fiction is exactly opposite to the teachings of sacred Scripture. Within these truthful pages we read of no fainting fit, no temporary paralysis, but death is the name for nature's condition, and quickening is its great necessity. Man is not partly dead, like the half-drowned mariner, in whom some spark of life may yet remain, if it be but fondly tended and wisely nurtured. There is not a spark of spiritual life left in man—manhood is to all spiritual things an absolute corpse. "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." said God to our first parents, and die they did—a spiritual death; and all their children alike by nature lie in this spiritual death, not a sham death. Yet it will be said, "Are they not alive?" Truly so, but not spiritually. There are grades of life. You come first upon the vegetable which is a dead thing as to the vitality of the animal. Above the animal life rises the mental life, a vastly superior life. The creature, which is only an animal, is dead to either the joys or sorrows of a mental life. Then, high above the mental, as much as the mental is above the animal, rises what Scripture calls the spiritual life—that life is Jesus Christ. All men have more or less of the mental life, and it is well that they should cultivate it—get as much as they can of it, that they should put it to the best uses, and make it subserve the highest ends. Man, even looked upon as merely living mentally, is not to be despised or trifled with, but still the mental life cannot of itself rise to the spiritual life, it cannot penetrate beyond that mystic wall which separates forever the mere life of mind from the life of that new principle, the Spirit, which is the offering of God, and is the living and incorruptible which he casts into the soul. If you could conceive a man in all respects like yourselves with this one difference, that his soul had died out of him, that he only possessed his animal faculties, but had not intellectual faculties, so that he could breathe and walk, sleep, eat, drink, and make a noise, but all mental power was gone, you would then speak of him as being entirely dead to mental pursuits. He might be a most vigorous and well-developed animal, but his manhood would be dead. It would be of no use explaining a proposition to him, or working out a problem on the blackboard for his instruction, or offering him even the simplest school book, for if he had no mind to receive, how could he impart? Now, spiritually, this is the condition of every unregenerate man. It is of no use whatever, apart from the Spirit of God, to hope to make the man understand the things which be of God—when best trained it has no glimmering of the inward sense of spiritual things; it stumbles over the letter and loses the real meaning, not from want of mental capacity, but from the absence of spiritual life. O sons of men, if ye would know God, "ye must be born again;" "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," he cannot understand it, he cannot know it. The carnal man cannot understand the things which are of God, which are eternal and invisible, any more than an ox can understand astronomy, or a fish can admire the classics. Not in a moral sense nor a mental sense, but in a spiritual sense, poor humanity is dead, and so the word of God again and again most positively describes it.—Spurgeon.

A Copperhead Comes to Grief.

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

Bill Springer is a noted copperhead of Springfield. He aspires to be one of the leaders of the party in the State. By dint of speculation during the war, Bill managed to scrape together a little money, which he was never able to do in his legitimate profession. Having put money in his purse, the first thing Bill thought of was how to keep it there. Uncle Sam called on him for his income tax, but this scion of Democracy clasped his hand on his pocket, and cried, "No, sir—your income tax law is unconstitutional. I won't pay a cent." But Uncle Sam has a persuasive mode with all such fellows. He levied on Springer's real estate and sold it, and went about his business. The aggrieved Copperhead rushed to the Supreme Court of this State for redress. A hearing has been had, and an opinion has just been given that the Court has no jurisdiction in the case. So Billy has met with his first rebuff. He will now have to seek redress elsewhere. Meantime, Uncle Sam will go on collecting his tax incomes just the same as if no Bill Springer ever existed. We will add, by way of consolation to all those who sympathize with Springer in his efforts to get back his money, that when he accomplishes it, we'll "make a note of the fact."

It appears that all the ex-Presidents are for Seymour and Blair. The Buffalo *Courier* announces that Fillmore is for them. Pierce, of course, is. The only remaining ex-President is Davis. Does anybody doubt how he stands? One of the party who are now supporting Seymour and Blair, associated Abraham Lincoln, else he would have furnished an exception to the rule.

the fish, and look upon those days when a west country boat comes in, as days worth recollecting; for they bring the blood in one's cheek, and a bit of light into one's eye.

I can see it all now as plain as can be; the little fishing village under the cliff; the stout granite pier running out as to form a harbor for the fishing boats; and the blue sea, stretching away as far as eye could reach. Down by its edge, too, the weed-fringed rocks, piled high in places, with the sea foaming amongst the crevices, and again forming little rock pools where the bright sea growths flourished and as the tide came in with its fresh, cooling waters, you saw the limpets and the sea flowers wakening again to life, while many a spider-crab and shell fish crept out of the nook or crack where it had hidden from the warm sun. I can see it all now at any time, though I am growing gray, and a score of years have passed since; but brighter than all seem to stand out those two mournful eyes, with the same tearful look they gave me as I flung out of the door and saw them for the last time; for when next I looked upon that face the eyes were fast closed, and could I have opened them the lustre would have gone.

A west country fisherman's life is one which takes him a deal from home, for sometimes we go off for perhaps three months at a time to the north coast, or to Ireland when the herring season is on; and, like the rest, I used to be off in my boat, sorry enough to leave home—happy enough to return after a busy season, till one year, when I took it into my head to think it strange that Harry Penellyn, my wife's old beau, should spin his illness out so long and stop ashore, time after time, when the boats were out, and him seeming to be well and strong as any of us. There had been a heavy gale on the coast some weeks before, and, as we always do at such times, we had run in for the harbor as soon as we saw it coming; but, through bad seamanship, Penellyn's boat came inside the rocks, when she should have come outside, and then, through their not having water enough, she grounded, lifted again, caught by the storm, and then swung around broadside to the waves, which swept her half deck, while a regular chorus of shrieks rose from the women standing ashore.

It was a rough time, for even our boats that were in the harbor were groaning and grinding together, while every now and then the sea washed over so as to threaten to kill them, and sweeping the pier from end to end. In an ordinary way we made a custom of laughing at the crew of a boat, who, from bungling, got on the rocks, for, born as we were in the bay, with our fathers fishers before us, we knew every stone along the coast, and could almost have steered our boat to them blindfold; but this was no time to jeer, for now the poor fellows were being swept one by one from their hold, and borne struggling through the surf to the rocks, where they were in danger of being dashed to pieces, for ours was no smooth, sandy beach. Some were swimming, some beating the water frantically; and clad as our men are, in their thick cloth trousers, heavy sea-boots, and stout Guernsey shirts, they stand a poor chance of keeping afloat long, for the weight of their boots is enough to drag them down.

There was every one in a state of excitement; men running out as far as they could and throwing ropes—men shouting orders that nobody attended to—women tossing their arms up and crying, while first one and then another of the boat's crew was dragged ashore, and carried half drowned up to the cottages.

I was standing looking on, with Mary by my side, for she was out on the cliff when my boat ran into the little harbor, while her hand was the first to clasp mine when I got ashore, thankful for the escape we had had, for the sea had risen wonderfully quick. I had taken no part in trying to save the boat's crew, for there were plenty of willing hands and there being now but little standing-room down below the cliff, I had thought I should be in the way; but now it seemed to me that one poor fellow would be lost with the efforts they were making to save him, for he was too weak to cling to the ropes thrown out, and as fast as he was swept in by the waves, they sucked him back again three or four times.

I had not seen who it was, but just then, as I made a start as if to go down, my wife clutched my arm, and there was a wild look in her face as she said aloud, "Harry Penellyn."

The excitement of the moment carried almost everything before it, but I had a strange feeling shoot through my heart, and something seemed to say, "Keep back;" but the next minute I was fighting with the waves, with the noose of a rope round my body, and plenty of stout mates ashore fast hold of the end; while after a strangling battle, I got hold of Penellyn, and we were drawn ashore, and both of us carried up to my cottage, though I tried hard to get upon my feet and walk but I might have known that our fellows would not let me on any account.

Well, Harry Penellyn lay at our place three or four days, and Mary tended him, and all that time I had to fight against a strange, ungenerous, cowardly feeling that would creep over me, and seem at times to make me mad, till I got myself in a corner and asked myself questions,

slowly along beneath the trees close beside the fern-hung rocky bank, while it was now too dark to see far before me. But the next instant I was standing with my breath held, and one hand resting on my side, for, as I crouched close to the bank, I heard Penellyn's voice, talking earnestly as he passed a few yards from me, with his arm tightly clasping a woman's waist, and there was light enough for me to see him bend over her, and their lips meet in a long, clinging kiss,—a kiss which sent the mad blood bubbling through my veins, as, without stopping to think, I leaped from where I was hid, and, as the woman shrieked and fled, I had Penellyn by the throat, and we joined in a fierce struggle.

If an angel had told me I was deceived, I should have not believed him then in my mad fury; and it was not until, having dashed his head against the ground again and again, I felt my enemy's hold relax, that I leaped up, kicked him savagely, and then ran back.

Just as I expected, Mary was at home, looking hot and flushed, but she jumped up with a smile, and hurried to me saying—

"I was down at Mrs. Trevore's, dear, but I heard your boat had come——"

She stopped short, half frightened by my wild looks and disordered clothes, and half by the savage curse I gnashed out at her as I seized her arm; while, as the truth flashed upon her, she was the next moment at my feet, appealing to me, uttering vow after vow, clasping her hands, and seeming half crazed with horror; while I, poor mad fool, glared on her, and thought her anguish was caused by guilt. Ah me! that I could have been such a fool,—so blind, so mad,—that I could turn from those true, appealing eyes, and rush from the place, meaning never to return, and feeling savagely glad as I saw her fall senseless to the floor.

Would weeping blood for my folly have recalled all that, would giving up my life have crushed it out, I would have done it a hundred times; but it was done,—it was one of the hard things of fate, and I rushed from the room and from the village, heedless that the girl who had been Harry Penellyn's companion had spread the alarm that he had been attacked, and that he had been brought in nearly dead. I knew nothing, saw nothing, except my own mad misery, and at times was nearly wild that I had not slain the wife who had lain in my bosom, till something rose up whispering to me of the past.

I found my way to Bristol, and then to London, and after a time I learned from one from my own part that Harry Penellyn had recovered and was married and that my wife was ill.

I fought with myself one week—two weeks—a month—and then I went, getting taken around the coast on a fishing boat. I landed and went up the old slip, on to the cliff in the dusk of the evening, just as I had walked up a year before, and I roused myself up to the task, saying I would go and forgive her and then see her no more.

Forgive her! What had I to forgive? Had she forgiven me before her eyes closed in that long sleep, and her pure spirit fled? I asked myself that again and again; when her mother led me into the room I dared not enter alone, and, with the few words she had uttered, made the black veil of mad jealousy drop from before my eyes.

But it was too late—too late—and I could not see those eyes look their forgiveness, for they were sealed close, and I was alone.

Her mother left me there for a while, and then fetched me away; and I followed her like a child, listening to her long tale of her child's sorrow, and the upbraidings she heaped upon my head.

What could I do but groan and bear it—bear it as a part of my punishment here for my folly? It was a mistake—the act of a fool—but I have suffered for it; while with me ever, seeming, too, at times, even to smile upon me—upon me—a broken-hearted man—a man of rough toil and a hard life—there are those two faithful, loving eyes, and the memory of their last look seems to grow brighter as I get nearer and nearer to the end of my bit of life.

There, sir, that's my story—and I'm obliged to try and laugh it off, or I should get no work done. We all have hearts, sir, and more or less they're moved by the same feelings. Nothing's good without a moral, sir—never be beyond listening to reason.

The *Morning Star*, announces the arrival of Jeff. Davis in Liverpool in the following decidedly personal paragraph: "Mr. Davis is a thin, wiry-looking man, apparently about sixty-five years of age. In features he is exceedingly like the photographs of him, which are well-known in Europe as well as in America. He was dressed in a plain walking suit of gray plaiding, on the whole, seemed to be lively and well satisfied, although he complained of being somewhat out of health. *Mrs. Davis has apparently a dash of the mulatto blood in her views, her sons and daughters presenting also similar peculiarities.*" The last sentence will arouse the fiercest indignation of the "chivalry."

Gen. Butler's renomination in the Fifth Massachusetts District is said to be assured.

Democracy—the breed having been so thoroughly crossed. Yours truly,

AGENT.

PERSONAL.

Garibaldi's health is fast breaking up.

Maj. Gen. Hancock has arrived from the East at St. Louis.

Wm. H. C. King, editor-in-chief and co-proprietor of the New Orleans *Times*, died in that city on August 27th.

S. S. Booth, brother of Edwin, is about to return to the stage, after a retirement of twenty years spent in physic.

Ex-Governor Orr has been elected, by the South Carolina Legislature, one of the eight Circuit Judges of that State.

The Rev. Orty Skipley, who wrote so ably in favor of celibacy, has just committed matrimony. Frailty, thy name is Skipley!

Bull Ran Russell is a candidate for the British Parliament. If he runs as well as he did from Bull Run in 1861, he ought to get in.

The desk of the Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives has been draped in black in honor of the memory of Thad. Stevens.

Minnesota has discovered that she has an eminent British clergyman, George W. Powell, in her interior forests, engaged in hunting and fishing.

John Dougherty, Jr., son of the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, went to West Point last week by appointment of Congressmen Raum.

The mother of the notorious Reno brothers, who are charged with the express car robbery near Seymour, died of a broken heart at Rockford, Ind., on Tuesday night.

Charles L. Elliott, the celebrated portrait painter, who was called the Van Dyke of America, died at Albany on the 25th inst., aged 56. His first painting was at the age of 15. He painted during his life-time over 700 portraits, and for the last ten pictures he received $7,450.

A beautiful tribute to the memory of Fitz Greene Halleck was erected over his grave, at Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, in the form of an enduring monument, through the liberality of the poet's friend, General Wilson, of New York. It is a granite obelisk, eighteen feet in height. It is understood that a formal dedication will take place some time next month, when an address and a poem will be delivered by two eloquent speakers.

The following are among the artists who have submitted designs for the Lincoln National Monument at Springfield: Miss Harriet Hosmer, Boston; Miss Vinnie Ream, Washington; Larkin G. Meade, Jr., Brattleboro, Vermont; J. A. Bailey, Philadelphia; L. W. Volk, Chicago; M. S. Belknap, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Emmett, Cleveland, O.; J. G. Batterson, Hartford, Conn.; C. B. Addison, Boston; Henry L. Gay, Chicago; W. H. Macber, Toledo, O.; Harwan & Mauren, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Muldoon, Bellett & Co., Louisville; T. D. Jones, Cincinnati, O.; E. E. Meyers, Springfield, Ill.; J. A. Vredaugh and James H. Halderman, Bloomington, Ill.; C. G. Volk, Quincy, Ill.

The following romantic story of the marriage of Victor Hugo to his wife, whose death has just taken place, is narrated: She had been the companion of Hugo from his earliest boyhood, being brought up with him in Paris in the former Convent of the Feuillatines. A mutual attachment sprang up between the playmates, which lasted through life. As he was poor, permission to marry the friend of his youth was for some time withheld, but the glory which was acquired by the publication of the *Odes et Ballades* overcame all obstacles. The married life of Victor Hugo was one of great happiness, his wife being, in all the many vicissitudes which awaited the poet, his most devoted friend. While living with him in exile, she wrote, in 1863, a life of her husband under the title, *Victor Hugo, raconte par un temoin de sa vie* (2 vols.)

Prof. Laboulaye on the American Question.

Laboulaye has published in Paris a very remarkable paper on the political situation in the United States. He says that, even though the horizon should be less bright than the most prominent Republican papers in the United States claim, he considers Grant and Colfax's election a foregone conclusion; "for," says he, "at every critical juncture in its history, the American Republic, when its citizens were thoroughly aroused, has had the best of luck, and so it will be again this time. The election of Seymour and Blair would be a great calamity, and the United States are always too lucky on such occasions to make me think, even for a moment, that Grant and Colfax could succumb."

On the first of October next a change will be made in the postage rates on printed matter sent to California by the overland mails. That class of matter is now charged the same as letter postage. This regulation has caused much vexation and loss to persons who did not understand the law, as matter placed in the mails with newspaper postage was not forwarded. After the first of October printed matter will be sent at newspaper rates.

"To Owners of Horses and Cattle."

Tobias's Derby Condition Powders, are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide Bound, Colds, &c., in Horses, and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black-Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These "Powders" were formerly put up by Simpson L. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death the demand has been so great that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs, and increase the milk of cows. Try them and you will never be without them. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the "Jerome Park Race Course," Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they were composed, since which time he is never without them. He has over twenty running-horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them.

Sold by Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. aug17-dawlm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Small retail Drug Store, well located, and doing a good business. For particulars call on or address MONTGOMERY & CO. sept1-daw2w

Mrs. Homes

WILL OPEN A BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies at 306 South Sixth street, Springfield, Ills., on Tuesday, September 8th, 1868. For terms and course of study see circulars.

MRS. M. McKEE HOMES.

Springfield, Aug. 25th, 1868 aug 29-daw12t

For Sale.

ELEVEN HEAD OF KENTUCKY Jacks and Jennets. To be sold during the Illinois State Fair, to be held at Quincy, Sept. 21—26. The sale will take place on the Fair Ground on the 23d, after the show of Jacks. This stock is not excelled anywhere.

The Jacks are from 2 to 8 years old, and stand from 14 to 15½ hands high. There are three good performers. W. A. BOOTH, Agent. sept 5-w2t*

AZURENE

CONCENTRATED INDIGO

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each twenty cent box.

For Sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

$10 Reward.

LOST, ABOUT THE 4TH OF JULY, a black and tan terrier dog. Return to MRS. GOODELL, Quincy House. aug 29-w3t

CAMPAIGN FLAGS WITH THE name and portraits of the different candidates. Campaign caps on hand or made to order. Bunting flags of all sizes at GEO. J. LAAGE'S, 415 Hampshire street, north side Square. Quincy, Illinois. aug8.w15t

For Sale.

I OFFER MY FARM FOR SALE, adjoining the town of Camp Point, Adams Co., Ills., consisting of One Hundred Acres—all in cultivation, and on which will be found a fine dwelling house with all the modern improvements, as well as out-houses. A better barn will be hard to find in the country; stock water in abundance. Orchard—I have about thirteen hundred apple trees, one hundred peach, and a full variety of small fruit; a fine lot of bearing grape vines, &c., &c. Also 40 acres of good timber land—altogether making it one of the most desirable farms in the country. Any person wishing such a place will do well to call soon and see it.

aug29-w4t SILAS GARRETT.

Howe Sewing Machine.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., INVENTOR and maker of the Home Lockstitch Sewing Machine, was awarded a gold medal, and created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by Emperor Napoleon, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Thus the highest honors were conferred upon the Howe Machine.

The work done by this machine is unsurpassed—sewing thinnest muslin or thickest cloth with equal facility; and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams; sewing a seam stronger than the fabric itself. They seldom or never give any trouble in operating, and in a word, are the most satisfactory Sewing Machine in use.

For sale by Mrs. Dr. SIGSBEE, Agent, aug8 w4w* Ellington Centre, Adams Co., Ill.

Campaign Badges

1868!

GRANT & COLFAX,

SEYMOUR & BLAIR,

Perfect Likenesses in Beautiful Setting.

TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public that we have just received a superb assortment of these goods for this fall's campaign, comprising over twenty styles of the most attractive ever gotten up, warranted to please, and for sale in any quantities.

Retail Prices 25 Cents; Five for $1.

Forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of amount.

SHOW YOUR COLORS!

Everybody Should Have One!

Orders by mail promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

AGENTS WANTED.

Good live men can make

FROM $10 TO $20 A DAY,

By selling these beautiful goods at political meetings and the like this fall.

Everybody Wants Them.

Wholesale price lists furnished on application. All orders for delivery C. O. D., except from regular customers, must be accompanied by a cash remittance of at least $2 00 to receive attention. Address

WOODRUFF & PFEIFFER, Music Dealers, Booksellers and Stationers, aug8-drweowtf Opera House, Quincy, Ill.

E. M. MILLER & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Corner of 5th and Jersey Streets,

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand a complete assortment of Elliptic and Side Spring Top and No-top Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Slide Seat Carriages, Sulkies, Express Wagons, etc., etc. All kinds of Carriage Repairing done on short notice. mar18dawly

D. B. HIBBARD, Jr.,

DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Under the Quincy House, Quincy, Ills. jy9-dly

Condict, Woolley & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE,

SADDLES.

Sole Manufacturers of

PATENT

Rubber-Lined

HORSE COLLARS,

AND

SPRINGVILLE

OAK

HARNESS LEATHER.

aug15-w2m

FRUIT JARS.

ONE HUNDRED GROSS of the Celebrated Hero Patent Self-sealing Fruit Jars. The very best in the market. Just received and for sale in quantities to suit, by MONTGOMERY & CO.

White Lead and Window Glass,

From the best manufacturers, for sale at reasonable prices by MONTGOMERY & CO.

THE CELEBRATED

ALBERT PURE WHITE LEAD,

Manufactured solely for us, and for sale in quantities to suit. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Brandon Mineral Paint

For fences, barns and all outside work, both handsome and durable, for sale cheap, by MONTGOMERY & CO.

Louisville Hydraulic Cement

AND

MICHIGAN PLASTER PARIS,

For sale by MONTGOMERY & CO. jo10-daw3m

GO TO THE

NEW AGRICULTURAL DEPOT

FOR THE

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

Which is well known to be the leading Drill in the large wheat growing districts of the United States. It has the

FORCE FEED,

Which makes a constant flow and uniform distribution of all kinds of grain, has fifty-four changes from the smallest to the largest quantity of any kind of grain or seed, is well made and handsomely finished.

PLOWS.

We have a full assortment of the most popular Plows including the Popular

MOLINE, FORT MADISON,

Prairie Chief and Wheat Grower,

For which we are the sole Agent.

We are also selling

Cutting Boxes, Cider Mills, Pumps, Corn Shellers

And Farm Machinery of all kinds,

T. BUTTERWORTH,

321 Maine St., southwest cor. Public Square, jy29wtf Quincy, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA

White Lead Works.

PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 1st, 1866, our brand was known as "B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD," but it being closely imitated, we then changed it to

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ. PURE WHITE LEAD.

And on the Opposite end of the keg

PENN'A. LEAD WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1844. PITTSBURGH:

Having rebuilt and enlarged our works, we are now prepared to supply promptly, Strictly Pure White Lead, in quantities as may be wanted.

Since the establishment of our works in 1844, the manufacturing department has been under the constant personal supervision of our Mr. John Haslett, Jr.

When ordering give brand in full, do not abbreviate.

A uniform standard of fineness and purity is guaranteed.

Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS

jy17-daw3m

Quincy Stove Foundry

THOMAS WHITE,

Successor to White, Bonnet & Co., Manufacturer of

PARLOR & COOK STOVE

—AND—

Hollow-Ware.

Fifth Street, between York and Jersey

Quincy, Illinois.

feb22dawly

E. HANKE,

Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff,

And all other articles usually sold by Tobacconists, Hampshire street, between 2d and 3d. je2-dly

GRAND OPENING AT

FOX & LEMLEY'S.

46 FOURTH STREET.

THEY ARE OFFERING

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS THIS SPRING.

MOTTO.—The interest of the buyer is their forest.

Cheap Dry Goods,

SPLENDID STOCK,

AT

FOX & LEMLEY,

46 FOURTH STREET,

West Side Washington Park.

feb3dawly

MEDICAL.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

VERMIFUGE,

The Safest and Most Effective

REMEDY FOR WORMS

That has ever been discovered.

This celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession, and many of those, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used extensively, for the simple reason that

Nothing has yet been discovered which can be substituted in its place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over "FORTY YEARS," and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the Initials of the name, and see that you get

"B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE."

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS. aug8.w6m

SPEER'S STANDARD

Wine Bitters!

FOR THE WEAK,
FOR THE PALE,
FOR THE SICKLY,
FOR THE AGED,
FOR FEMALES,
FOR SPRING USE!!!

No Bitters equal to them!

Speer's Standard Wine Bitters,

— MADE OF —

WINE, HERBS AND ROOTS.

Speer's Celebrated Wine, so well known, with PERUVIAN BARK, CAMOMILE FLOWERS, SNAKE ROOT, WILD CHERRY BARK, GINGER,

and such other HERBS and ROOTS as will in all cases assist Digestion, promote the Secretions of the system in the natural channels, and give

TONE AND VIGOR

— TO THE —

Young and Old, Male and Female!

All use it with wonderful success. Brings

COLOR

To the pale white lip,

BLOOM AND BEAUTY

To the thin face and care worn countenance.

Cures FEVER and creates APPETITE. Try them. Use none other. Ask for SPEER'S STANDARD BITTERS. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle.

ALFRED SPEER,

Passaic, N. J., and 243 Broadway, New York. nov7 d&aw-weowly

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 30, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LORD & SMITH,

Chicago,

General Agents for the Northwestern States.

TO FARMERS! LOOK OUT!!

It will be to your interest to call first at our office if you have any

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Cherries, Peaches or Apples

For sale. We will pay you the highest market prices for all country produce, and take all you have to offer, will also furnish you with proper packages for packing fruit. Give us a call.

KREISMANN & WILD,

No. 636 Hampshire street., bet. Sixth and Seventh, Je16-w8m Quincy, Ill.

$10 a Day for all.--Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vermont. aug8-w3m

ully, Register in Bankruptcy of said Court, at his office in the city of Quincy on the 29th day of September A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. BOWEN, Clerk.

Warren & Wheat, At'ys for Petitioner.

Dated Springfield, Ills., August 21st, A. D. 1868. aug29-w4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Adams. } Sct.

In the Adams Circuit Court, Illinois, to the October term, A. D. 1868.

Gilbert Nash and Abner P. Nash, partners under the name and style of A. P. Nash & Co., Plaintiffs, vs S. P. Sargent & Co., Defendants. } In Attachment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Writ of Attachment has been issued, at the suit of said Plaintiffs, against the estate of said Defendants, for the sum of Five Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, returnable to the next term of the Adams Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court House in Quincy, on the fourth Monday in the month of October A. D. 1868, that the same is pending before the said Circuit Court, and has been returned levied on three cases of Brogans containing 180 pairs, two cases Donaldson Brogans, containing 118 pairs, two cases Brogans, containing 113 pairs, one case Brogans, containing 60 pairs, one case men's Balmorals, containing 60 pairs, as the property of S. P. Sargent & Co., and that, unless the said Defendants shall appear, give bail, and plead, on the return day of such writ, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached will be sold. JOHN W. MOREHEAD, Clerk.

Wheat & Marcy, At'ys for Plaintiffs. aug26-w6t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Adams. } SS

In the Adams Circuit Court, Illinois, to the October term, A. D., 1868.

Susan F Taylor, Complainant, [2030] vs Robert Taylor, Defendant.

IT APPEARING BY AFFIDAVIT ON FILE IN the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for said county, that said defendant resides out of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given that a bill in Chancery has been filed in said Circuit Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons has been issued against the said defendant returnable on the first day of the next term of the said Circuit Court to be holden at the Court House in Quincy on the fourth Monday in the month of October next and that unless said defendant be and appear before said Circuit Court on the return day of said summons and answer the said complainant's bill of complaint the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against him and a decree entered according to the prayer of said bill.

Dated at Quincy this 26th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN W. MOREHEAD, Clerk.

U. H. Keath, Sol'r for Comp't. aug26-w4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Adams. } Sct.

In the Adams Circuit Court, Illinois, to the October term, A. D. 1868,

Donaldson Kelsey vs George O. Mead and Lois Mead, his wife, Henry D. Mead, Devello P. Brown and Fanny M. Brown, his wife, Mary Mead, Seth Hall and Imogine Hall, his wife, and Morris Mead.

IT APPEARING BY AFFIDAVIT on file, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for said county, that all of said defendants reside out of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in said Circuit Court, on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons has been issued against the said defendants first above named, returnable on the first day of the next October term of the said Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court House in Quincy, on the fourth Monday in the month of October next, and that unless said defendants be and appear before said Circuit Court, on the return day of said summons, and answer the said complainant's bill of complaint, the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against them and a decree entered according to the prayer of said bill.

Dated at Quincy, this 26th day of August A. D. 1868.

JOHN W. MOREHEAD, Clerk.

aug26-w6w By Geo. Brophy, Deputy.

Wheat & Marcy, Sol'r's for comp't.

In Bankruptcy--No. 586.

In the District Court United States, Southern District of Illinois.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN M. PATTON, a Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said John M. Patton of Quincy, in the county of Adams, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of October 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same by said Court, at the United States Court room in the City of Springfield, when and where all creditors of said Bankrupt, and all other persons in interest may attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors of said Bankrupt, required under the 27th and 28th sections of said act will be holden at the office of Henry Asbury, Register in Bankruptcy of said Court, at his office in the city of Quincy on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. BOWEN, Clerk.

Warren & Wheat, At'ys for Petitioner.

Dated Springfield, Ills., August 22d, A. D. 1868. aug29-w4w

In Bankruptcy--No. 720.

In the District Court United States, Southern District of Illinois.

IN THE MATTER OF GEO. W. WARD, a Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Geo. W. Ward, of Quincy, in the county of Adams, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock a. m., is assigned for the hearing of the same by said Court, at the United States Court room in the City of Springfield, when and where all creditors of said Bankrupt, and all other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors of said Bankrupt, required under the 27th and 28 sections of said act will be holden at the office of Henry Asbury, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said Court, at his office in the city of Quincy, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. BOWEN, Clerk.

Campbell & Harvey, At'ys for Petitioner.

Dated Springfield, Ills., August 20th, A. D. 1868. aug29-w4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Adams. } SS.

In the Adams Circuit Court, Illinois, to the October Term A. D. 1868

Mary J. Hedges vs. Joseph Hedges } No. 2027 In Chancery.

IT APPEARING BY AFFIDAVIT on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for said county, that the said defendant, Joseph Hedges, resides out of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given that a bill in Chancery has been filed in said Circuit Court, on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons has been issued against the said defendant returnable on the first day of the next term of the said Circuit Court to be holden at the Court House in Quincy, on the fourth Monday in the month of October next, and unless said defendant be and appear before said circuit court on the return day of said summons and answer the said complainant's bill of complaint the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against him and a decree entered according to the prayer of said bill.

Dated at Quincy, this 24th day of August A. D. 1868.

John H. Williams, Sol. for Plaintiff.

JOHN W. MOREHEAD, Clerk.

aug29-w4w By Thos. M. Morehead, Deputy.

In Bankruptcy--No. 585.

In the District Court United States, Southern District of Illinois.

IN THE MATTER OF HIRAM T. HAVENS, a Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Hiram T. Havens, of Quincy, in the county of Adams in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of October 1868, at 11 o'clock a. m., is assigned for the hearing of the same by said Court, at the United States Court room in the City of Springfield, when and where all creditors of said Bankrupt, and all other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors of said Bankrupt, required under the 27th and 28th sections of said act will be holden at the office of Henry Asbury, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said Court, at his office in the city of Quincy on the 29th day of September A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. P. BOWEN, Clerk.

Warren & Wheat, At'ys for Petitioner.

Dated Springfield, Ills., August 21st A. D. 1868. aug29-w4w